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RAND PIONEERS

(INCORPORATED)

Fourth Annual Report

WITH

Appendices.

JOHANNESBURG,

31st AUGUST, 1907.

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RAND PIONEERS

A (INCORPORATED)

Fourth Annual Report

WITH

Appendices.

Johannesburg.

31st AUGUST, 1907

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RAND PIONEERS.



Thomas G. Borchers



George Smith



H. B. Campbell



R. P. Jones



J. J. Smith



H. J. Jones



J. H. Jones



D. H. Jones



H. B. Jones



J. H. Jones



C. H. Jones



J. H. Jones

EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE

1917

1918

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city of New York.

FORMER PRESIDENTS.

W. PERCY FRASER

(Elected 10th September, 1903.)

SIR GEORGE FARRAR, D.S.O., M.L.A.

(Elected 5th April, 1904.)

(Re-elected 8th September, 1904.)

COLONEL R. A. BETTINGTON

(Elected 14th September, 1905.)

FORMER VICE-PRESIDENTS.

EDGAR P. RATHBONE

(Elected 10th September, 1903.)

COLONEL R. A. BETTINGTON

(Elected 19th April, 1904.)

(Re-elected 8th September, 1904.)

W. K. TUCKER, C.M.G., M.L.A.

(Elected 14th September, 1905.)

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT

(Elected 2nd March, 1906.)

—❧— OFFICE BEARERS —❧—

31st August, 1907.

Committee :

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT (*President.*)
(Elected 14th September, 1906.)

GEORGE KENT } (*Vice-Presidents.*)
R. P. H. KING }
(Elected 14th September, 1906.)

COLONEL BETTINGTON,	CLEM D. WEBB,
W. K. TUCKER, C.M.G., M.L.A.	H. J. HOFMEYR,
DANIEL STRACHAN,	JOSEPH MITCHELL,
H. B. PAPENFUS,	J. MEADOWS FISHER,
W. NEWBY FRASER.	

Sub-Committees :

(a) *Natives, Etc.*

GEORGE KENT, COLONEL BETTINGTON, H. B. PAPENFUS

(b) *Benevolent Fund.*

COLONEL BETTINGTON, JOSEPH MITCHELL.

(c) *Employment.*

COLONEL BETTINGTON, DANIEL STRACHAN,
JOSEPH MITCHELL, CLEM D. WEBB.

(d) *Club Premises.*

DANIEL STRACHAN, H. J. HOFMEYR.

(e) *Chinese Question.*

R. P. H. KING, H. B. PAPENFUS,
H. J. HOFMEYR. CLEM D. WEBB.

The President and Secretary are Members *ex-officio* of
each Sub-Committee.

Secretary and Treasurer :

DAV. DALGETY, P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

Offices :

1-11 Cullinan Building (Basement), Simmonds St., Johannesburg.

Band Pioneers

(INCORPORATED).

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Committee to the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association, to be held in Heath's Hotel, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, on Friday, 11th day of October, 1907, at 8 p.m.

As in former years, your Committee have pleasure in now submitting to you an account of their stewardship for the past year.

Numerous subjects of general interest, and of considerable importance to the Association and the public generally, have been enquired into with very satisfactory results, and altogether the Association is to be congratulated on what has been achieved.

Your Committee have carefully watched the course of local events during the year, and from all they can learn, it may safely be assumed their efforts, directed in several cases to the mitigation or extinction of parochial evils, have been appreciated.

Undoubtedly these efforts have been considerably strengthened by the attitude of and the kindly recognition received from the Johannesburg Press, between whom and your Association there has been mutual co-operation on many occasions, for which your Committee cannot too strongly express their thanks.

MEMBERSHIP.

Numerically, the membership of the Association is less than at the date of last Annual Meeting, though for all practical purposes the Association is much stronger, and if one is to judge from the continued applications received for membership, that strength is unlikely to abate, but rather as time goes on to increase.

The decrease in numbers is accounted for by the fact that your Committee, having taken into consideration that a considerable number of pioneers, admitted to membership, have failed even to pay their entrance fees and first year's subscriptions, decided to enforce in their case the rules and strike their names off the Register of Members. For a long time, and in view of the lengthened depression, they abstained from doing this, but regretfully they were forced to the conclusion that in fairness to the other members no other course was open to them. It will of course be open to any who have been struck off to apply for re-registration, and your Committee sincerely hope that with the return of more prosperous times, many will do so.

At the beginning of the Association's year, the number of members on the Register was 686. 78 new members have been added during the year. Several deaths have depleted our ranks, and allowing for these and the depreciation in numbers caused by the action of your Committee as before explained, the actual strength at 31st August, 1907, is 634, and that number, with the assistance of members generally, is still open to increase.

DEATHS.

As the years roll on, many of the pioneers in the natural course of events disappear from our midst, and of Members of the Association whose deaths have occurred during the past year are the following with the dates of their deaths :—

Johannes Marthinus Moller	...	5th October, 1906
Robert Campbell Hemming	...	7th October, 1906
K. Dunbar Anderson	...	1st November, 1906
George Webb	...	30th November, 1906
F. C. W. Alexander	...	12th December, 1906
F. M. Faulkner	...	10th January, 1907
W. G. Heath	...	19th April, 1907
James Barton Upperton	...	7th July, 1907
R. C. Collins	...	27th July, 1907

Among other pioneers, whose names do not appear on the Register of the Association, and who have died since last Annual Meeting are :—

James McNicol	...	19th September, 1906
Isaac Sonnenberg	...	28th September, 1906
E. H. Wolfe	...	6th March, 1907
Edward Hancock	...	1st July, 1907
A. Sessel	..	1st August, 1907

FINANCE.

Appended to this Report will be found the Balance Sheet of the Association for the year under review, from which it will be seen that the cash balance at the credit of the Association is £97 15s. 10d. The actual assets of the Association, however, amount to £243 10s. 10d., the difference being represented by furniture, fittings and records at cost.

The nett balance at the credit of the Association has considerably depreciated during the year, and this is to be accounted for by the difficulty experienced by many of the Members, owing to the times, in meeting their subscriptions. Still, curiously enough, with the advent of new Members, the difference between the receipts for the preceding year and the one just ended, is only the small one of 4s. 3d., unfortunately on the wrong side.

The receipts for the year consisted of £527 1s., of subscriptions and entrance fees, in addition to a sum of £1 12s. 6d. sundry receipts,

making with the balance brought forward from last year a total sum of £767 2s. 9d. The expenditure for the year, inclusive of the cost of printing the annual report and a sum of £18 10s. 3s. expended on additions to pictures, fittings, etc., amounted to £669 6s. 11d., which compares favourably with that of the preceding year, amounting to £707 18s. 8d.

DONATIONS.

Through the kindness of several of the members and others, the Association's collection continues to increase, and the additions in many cases are of a very valuable and interesting character.

The following Donations, received since the previous report was issued, have to be acknowledged :—

"Johannesburg's Birthday," supplement to "Star,"		
27th September, 1890	...	Mr. G. A. HAY, M.L.A.
"Pretoria, the Seat of Government," supplement		
to "Star," 22nd November, 1890	...	do.
The Witwatersrand Goldfields, 1890	...	do.
The Witwatersrand Goldfields, 1891	...	do.
The Press Annual, 1891	...	do.
The Press Annual, 1892	...	do.
The Moon Annual, 1893	...	do.
Progressive Johannesburg, Illustrated Review, 1895	do.	
The Capitalist and the Empire, 15th November, 1900	do.	
Protest of Refugee Committee against capitalistic		
legislation in the Transvaal, 1900	...	do.
South African Portraits	...	do.
First Johannesburg Directory	...	Mr. J. S. CURTIS.
Photographic Group (framed)	Commandant General Joubert's	
Presidential Election Committee	Dr. J. WRIGHT MATTHEWS.	
Framed Photograph ("Dr. Jim," Donor and others)	do.	
Photograph (group in early days)	...	Mr. JAMES MURPHY.
Natal "Who's Who"	NATAL "WHO'S WHO" PUBLISHING CO.	
The Silent Land and other poems by the Donor	Mr. W. BLANE.	
Queen Victoria's Record Reign, a souvenir of the		
Transvaal Celebration of 1897	...	Mr. T. ADAMSON.
Mining Journal (2 vols., bound) Sept. 1891—June		
1892 and July 1892—Sept. 1893	...	do.
Wyld's Map of Witwatersrand, 1889	...	do.
Print, Sir Hercules Robinson's Proclamation re		
Jameson Raid	...	Mr. C. C. PERRING.
Print, Jubilee Address to Queen Victoria from		
Witwatersrand, 1897	...	Mr. C. L. ANDERSSON.
Gold Law of Z.A.R. (1886)	...	Mr. OTTO SCHULLER.
Government Gazettes	...	do.
Annual Report Transvaal Landowners' Association		

SECRETARY, T.L.A.

Annual Report by Commissioner for Native Affairs
to 30th June, 1906 SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.
Annual Report of Dundee (Scotland) Free Library LIBRARIAN.

The following have also been acquired:—

The First Transvaal Parliament (O. F. Brothers).
The "Star's" Political Cartoons (Frank Holland).
Framed Photograph, Executive Committee, Rand Pioneers,
March, 1907.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Through the generosity of the Trustees of the "Beit Bequest" and Mr. J. B. Robinson, this Fund, which was being rapidly depleted, has been considerably increased.

From a perusal of the balance sheet it will be observed that a sum of £200 was received from the "Beit Bequest" and £100 from Mr. J. B. Robinson, and the Sub-Committee in charge of the Fund cannot too strongly express their thanks for these donations and their gratification at thus having a reasonable amount of funds at their disposal.

To speak of the continued depression and the necessitous and many claims made on the Fund would only be a cold repetition of a bare fact, which is unfortunately patent to too many. Numerous cases have come before and been relieved by the Sub-Committee in the course of the year. Rents have been met where disastrous consequences would otherwise have ensued, grants have been made where necessary, meals have been provided, and innumerable other small payments have been made to assist unfortunates in their struggle for existence and efforts to obtain employment, and altogether the Sub-Committee considers it is amply justified in claiming that the Fund has filled to an appreciable extent the void for which it was established.

The balance at credit is no doubt a gratifying one, but claims are continuous, and your Committee will always gladly welcome any donations, however small, which may be given.

The Fund commenced the year with a credit balance of £109 5s. 4d. Donations, as already stated, have been received amounting to £300. The grants made during the year aggregate £103 13s., charges amounting to 6s., leaving a sum at credit as shewn in the balance sheet annexed to this report of £305 6s. 4d.

NATIVE QUESTION.

Matters affecting the condition of the natives and their relations with the white population have occupied some portion of your Committee's attention during the past year.

Since the date of last report nothing further has transpired in connection with the subject of Native Land Tenure, beyond an *attempt on the part of your Committee to obtain full information*

regarding the land which may have been transferred into natives' names since the decision in the Tsewu case. This, however, was hardly possible inasmuch as it would have involved an immense amount of labour and expense, and the position, so far as the natives' right to hold land in their own names, is therefore unaltered. Possibly something might be done towards moving the Government to introduce legislation on the subject, and the question is one which certainly should not be lost sight of.

It may be interesting to record that in October last the Transvaal Land Owners' Association compiled a list of farms purchased, since July 1904, by natives in the Transvaal. The list cannot be considered complete as instances may have occurred in which natives have acquired land for which they had not then taken transfer, nor does it apply to Township allotments of which, it is understood, natives had acquired a good many. The list referred to is as follows :—

List of Farms Acquired by Natives since July, 1904.

No.	NAME	DISTRICT
196	Leeuwkraal	Zoutpansberg
1070	Bognafuran	"
618	Vaalwater	"
644	Erstegeluk	"
1668	Opgaaf	"
660	Spitzkop	"
205	Matjesgoedfontein ($\frac{1}{2}$)	"
No.—	Laastehoop	"
709	Yzerberg	"
225	Palmietfontein	"
374	Elandsdoorn	Pretoria
469 (?)	Elandsfontein	"
195	Derdepoort	"
603	Hartebeestfontein	Marico
57	Swaartdoornlaagte	Rustenberg
—	Biejesvallei	Lichtenburg
42	Putfontein	"
	Doornkop	Middelburg

(a) Native Locations.

In continuation of the many representations made at various times to different Commissions, your Committee submitted some further suggestions to the Native Location Commission now sitting. These will be found in the appendices.

A final settlement of this question in such a manner as will be helpful to employers of native labour and induce an increased desire on the part of the native to seek employment, without the use of harsh or unnecessary restrictions, is a problem requiring very careful consideration, and the suggestions made by your Committee may assist in a solution.

(b) Nairobi Incident.

The circumstances in connection with this matter will probably be fresh in the recollection of the Members. Captain Grogan and others were sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the Magistrate at Nairobi for publicly flogging natives accused of insulting white women. Representations from many quarters were made urging for their release, and your Committee, on 12th April, 1907, cabled to the Premier of the Transvaal (General Botha), then in London, to the following effect :—

“ Executive Committee Rand Pioneers urgently request your support agitation in favour men imprisoned Nairobi.”

and a reply was received from General Botha that he had communicated the Committee's views to the British Government.

An appeal was lodged against the sentences imposed and the High Court at Mombasa, British East Africa, reversed the decision of the Magistrate on the ground that he acted wrongly in trying the accused summarily instead of sending them for trial before a superior court, but having in view the fact that the imprisonment had been undergone no new trial was ordered, and there the matter remains.

(c) Magistrates' decisions in cases concerning Natives.

In January last your Committee had under consideration an apparent disparity in the sentences inflicted by the local Magistrates for offences in complaints against whites and natives. Several articles had appeared in the Press on the subject, and on consideration of these your Committee felt it incumbent on them to communicate with the Attorney-General.

Many instances were quoted where apparently heavy sentences were passed on whites, while natives charged with offences of a similar character were considered to have been too leniently treated. The sentences imposed by one Magistrate were specially called attention to, your Committee being under the impression that they gave rise to a suspicion of his being unduly biased towards the native as against the white.

The Acting Attorney-General (Mr. Blaine), in a lengthy reply went most carefully into the whole matter and, while not accepting the suggestions thrown out, fully appreciated the spirit in which your Committee had approached him on the subject and justified their action in bringing such matters to his notice.

One important result, however, of the correspondence, was that instructions were issued to Magistrates that in future no cases of indecent assault by coloured persons on white women or children should be tried summarily, but that in all such cases a preparatory examination was to be taken and the papers sent to the Attorney-General to be dealt with in the ordinary course.

(d) Conditions of detention in Prison of Native Witnesses.

Among the questions which came under the notice of your Committee was that of the conditions under which natives who were required as witnesses were detained in prison. These appeared to be of a somewhat arbitrary character, in many cases the detention of the native involving to him a loss of work without any compensating advantages, and in the case of married natives, resulting in great hardship to his wife and children, who were deprived of support during the detention of the bread-winner, the nominal sum of 2s. per diem, less 1s. 6d. deducted for the detainee's food, being a preposterously insufficient amount to provide for those dependent on him. Other conditions of detention were also complained of, and your Committee, in October last, communicated with the Acting Attorney General pointing out that the enforced detention of a native witness should not, wherever possible, place him in a worse position, so far as his responsibilities were concerned, than if he had been at liberty.

At the same time, the alleged detention of white witnesses was drawn attention to, and the correspondence resulted in an increase in the fees paid to both white and native witnesses, and a betterment of the conditions of their detention.

The whole correspondence, together with the Gazette Notice, in regard to the increased fees, will be found in the appendices.

(e) Natives on Footpaths.

This evil having again become somewhat rampant in spite of the repeated complaints made on former occasions, your Committee again had occasion to represent to the Commissioner of Police the desirability of a more rigid adherence to the terms of the notice issued in March, 1904, with the result that the attention of the Police was directed thereto. Matters, however, have not improved so much as might reasonably be expected, and it may be necessary to take further action.

(f) Use of Cabs and Footpaths by Chinese Coolies and Coloured Persons.

In supplement of the foregoing, and in consequence of the continued use of cabs of all classes by Chinese coolies, to the great inconvenience and discomfort of the white portion of the population, your Committee in June last urged upon the Town Council of Johannesburg the necessity of framing bye-laws providing for the better regulation of the cabs available for the use of coolies. The Germiston Town Council had already adopted regulations dealing with the same matter, and your Committee invited the co-operation of the various ratepayers' Associations in Johannesburg in their action. Resolutions in support of your

Committee's request were invariably passed and forwarded to the Town Council by these bodies.

The Town Council have now under consideration an amendment of the traffic bye-laws as follows :—

“Every cab plying for hire shall be rated as First-class or Second-class. No native, coloured person or Indian shall be allowed to act as driver or conductor of a cab rated as First-class, and no driver of a First-class cab shall carry any native, Asiatic or coloured person as a passenger thereon; provided, however, that a native, Asiatic or coloured person may ride on the box-seat of any cab with the consent of his master (not being himself a native, Asiatic or coloured person) and of the driver thereof, but any native, Asiatic or coloured person so riding shall, unless in his master's company, be furnished with a written authority signed by his master, entitling him to so ride on the particular day in question, and shall produce the same when required by any member of the Police or Inspector of Vehicles.”

“All cabs rated as Second-class shall have the words “Second-class” distinctly painted in white letters, two and a half (2½) inches in length on a dark ground on each side and on the back thereof. Any driver of a cab rated as Second-class who in any way seeks to represent that such cab is rated as First-class, shall be guilty of a breach of these Bye-laws.”

(g) Public exposure of undesirable pictures.

This subject has given rise on many occasions to repeated complaints in consequence of the evil effect on the native mind and conduct. It was brought prominently before your Committee by a correspondence which appeared in a publication entitled “The Kingdom.” Your Committee were also urged by members of the Association to take action in the matter, and they addressed a communication to the Bishop of Pretoria offering the co-operation of the Association in any action he or the Church might be disposed to take. There the matter, so far as he is concerned, at present rests.

The Town Council of Johannesburg have, however, passed a bye-law to the following effect, which will doubtless effectually remove any further cause for complaint :—

“No person shall expose to view, sell, or distribute or offer for sale or distribution, any book, pamphlet, postcard, photograph, placard, handbill, picture, drawing or representation, nor exhibit any show which is of an obscene or indecent nature, or is suggestive of indecency, or which may prejudicially affect the preservation of the public peace, safety, good manners or decorum, in any street, or in any place to which the public are admitted with or without payment.”

PERMITS TO ASIATICS.

Since last Annual Report efforts were made to commence the operation of the Advisory Board for the issue of permits to Asiatics. An interview took place with the Registrar of Asiatics, and after certain negotiations, His Excellency, the Acting Lieutenant Governor, in October last, appointed Mr. George Kent (one of your Vice-Presidents) and the Secretary (Mr. Dalgety) with others to act as an Advisory Board in Johannesburg for the purpose of considering applications by Asiatics for permission to return to the Transvaal. One meeting of the Board was held, when after full consideration it was decided that the Board could not in a town of the size and with the conditions of Johannesburg properly fulfil the functions or make the investigations for which it was formed. These investigations, it was thought, could be more properly made by the Commissioner of Police, who could then report to the Registrar of Asiatics.

The Board was accordingly dissolved, and the Asiatic Ordinance being subsequently passed by the Legislative Council was reserved for His Majesty's consideration. In view, however, of the pressure brought to bear on the Imperial Government to disallow this Ordinance (which eventually was done) your Committee passed and transmitted to H.E. the Governor the following resolution :—

“Resolved that it is of the greatest importance in the interests of the population of the Transvaal that the “Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance, 1906” should come into operation, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

Almost the initial work of the first Parliament of the Transvaal, under Responsible Government, was to re-enact this Ordinance. This was for a considerable period followed by representations and deputations to the Imperial Authorities, both for and against its allowance. So much delay took place in the Royal Assent being given to the measure that your Committee, fearing the delay was prejudicial to its becoming law and inimical to the interests of the white population of the Colony, convened a meeting of delegates from various public bodies to decide on the action to be taken to accelerate the operation of the Ordinance. A cablegram was also sent to the Premier (General Botha) in the following terms :—

“As you are aware country unanimous Asiatic Ordinance must be assented to. Pioneers calling meeting public bodies emphasise this.”

The conference was to have taken place on 3rd May last, and many Associations had signified their intention of sending delegates, but on the morning of the day fixed for the meeting, intimation was received that the Ordinance was not to be disallowed, and the proposed conference was, in consequence, abandoned.

As members are aware, the Ordinance is now in operation, but is being met with considerable opposition on the part of the Indian community, and the future only will reveal how that opposition will terminate.

CHINESE ON ELECTRIC TRAMCARS.

A complaint having reached your Committee of Chinamen being allowed to use the cars, enquiry was made and it was ascertained that high class Chinamen employed by the Chamber of Mines Labour Importation Agency are granted special permits by the Tramway and Lighting Committee.

JOHANNESBURG PRISON.

(a) Treatment of Prisoners awaiting Trial.

Annexed to this Report will be found a correspondence with the Law Department on the subject of the conditions under which awaiting trial prisoners are detained. Your Committee had their attention drawn to this matter by a letter which appeared in the "Rand Daily Mail" of 21st June last, and the allegations made therein were of such a nature as to call for enquiry. The correspondence speaks for itself.

(b) Mr. Robert J. Askland's case.

As the result of representations made to the Attorney-General, Mr. Askland, an ex-Trooper of the Transvaal Town Police, whose evidence was required in connection with certain trials before the High Court, received a modicum of justice. Mr. Askland had been detained as a witness in the Fort under circumstances open to criticism. He was prevented from leaving the Colony, where he found it impossible to get employment, and your Committee's efforts on his behalf obtained for him a payment from the Government at the rate of £1 per diem for the whole period of his detention. The correspondence in the Appendices fully explains the circumstances of the case.

FORFEITURE OF CLAIMS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF LICENCES.

The forfeiture of gold claims for non-payment of licences, consequent on the depression through which we are passing, was brought prominently to the notice of your Committee by one of the members, who was interested in a large block of claims advertised for sale, and for which licences had been paid for a number of years. The hardship was apparent, and representations were made to the Government who were urged, in consideration of the times, to grant extensions of time for payment. The matter was considered by the Executive Council, who while desirous of showing every consideration could not agree to any general remission, especially where private ground was concerned, and saving an interest in the due payment of the licences.

PROPOSED TRANSVAAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE "PIONEER" SCHOLARSHIP.

Following the example of the Caledonian Society of Johannesburg, which had already established a Scholarship in connection with the Transvaal University College, your Committee, after carefully considering the matter, fully approved of a similar Scholarship being founded by the Association for the benefit of sons of Pioneers who are members. A circular was issued to the members inviting subscriptions, but practically no response has been made, and the matter for the moment lies in abeyance.

The terms of the Caledonian Society's foundation are as follows:—

1. The Caledonian Society of Johannesburg will award a Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for not more than four years, to a male student pursuing his studies in Arts, Engineering, Mining or Allied subjects, at the Transvaal University College.
2. This Scholarship shall be called "The Johannesburg Caledonian Society University Scholarship."
3. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the beginning of the Session, 1907, to a student beginning his course.
4. Candidates must be of Scottish descent and resident in the Johannesburg District.
5. The Committee of the Caledonian Society may require evidence that the financial circumstances of the Student are such that he is unable to pursue his studies without the assistance of the Scholarship.
6. The Caledonian Society shall satisfy itself that the Candidate complies with the conditions subject to which the Scholarship is awarded. The University College, however, shall apply such Scholarship or academical tests as may be necessary.
7. The Student to whom the Scholarship may be awarded must, at the end of each year, furnish to the Society a Certificate of the Transvaal University College to the effect that he has satisfactorily performed the work of his course during the year; failing such Certificate, the Scholarship may not be continued.
8. In case there should be no student possessing the necessary qualifications entering on a course, the Society may award the Scholarship to a Student entering on the 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his course, for such period as it may decide.
9. The Scholarship will not be tenable by a Student who holds any other Scholarship.

GRANT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT TO THE TRANSVAAL.

The Letters Patent promulgating the Transvaal Constitution were published in London on Wednesday, 12th December, 1906. The Letters provided for the establishment of an Upper House (Legislative Council), consisting of 15 Members, to be summoned by the Governor, and to remain in existence for five years unless a law is passed by both Houses providing for an elective Legislative Council. The First Legislative Council must continue a nominated body for at least four years. An Elective Legislative Assembly was also provided for, to consist of 69 Members.

The elections for the Legislative Assembly were completed about the end of February last, and it is worthy of record that of the total number of representatives 14 are Members of your Association, of whom one (Mr. E. P. Solomon) holds the portfolio of Minister of Public Works.

In the Legislative Council your Association is represented by 3 of its Members.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

When the list of nominations to this body was published there was a certain amount of feeling that a surprise had been sprung on the Colony, and your Executive addressed a letter to H.E. the High Commissioner in the following terms :—

JOHANNESBURG, 22nd February, 1907.

To H.E. the High Commissioner,
Johannesburg.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, Members of the Executive Committee of the RAND PIONEERS, beg most respectfully to express to your Excellency their regret at the composition of the nominated Legislative Council.

We feel that in so important a matter as the appointment of a number of gentlemen, whose duty it will be to revise the decisions of the elective House of Assembly, the Committee of the Rand Pioneers might at least have been consulted unofficially, if only in regard to the suggestion of names.

We claim, as representing over 700 of the oldest inhabitants of this Country and of South Africa in general, to have some knowledge of local requirements, to say nothing of personal acquaintance with men, their experience, general fitness, and last, but not least, their character.

We consider that some of the official appointments include gentlemen who are unsuited for the responsible position to which they have been called.

In conclusion, we trust that your Excellency may see your way to receiving a confidential deputation of three of our members, when we may be allowed freely to express our views.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servants,

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT, President.

GEORGE KENT,

R. PHILIP H. KING,

BOWLAND A. BETTINGTON,

D. STRACHAN,

J. W. MATTHEWS.

His Excellency replied on the 23rd February, as follows :—

SIR,

I am desired by Lord Selborne to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 22nd February, signed by yourself and other gentlemen, on behalf of the Rand Pioneers, on the subject of the nomination of the Legislative Council.

Lord Selborne is not prepared to discuss the nominations to the Legislative Council which were settled after most careful consideration and full consultation with His Majesty's Government.

In these circumstances His Excellency fears that no good purpose would be served by his receiving a deputation from your Association in connection with this matter.

Yours faithfully,

D. MALCOLM,

Private Secretary.

The President, RAND PIONEERS.

Your Committee, in view of His Excellency's declinature to afford an opportunity for discussing the nominations decided to convene a conference with representatives from other bodies with a view to further action, but in consequence of a letter addressed to His Excellency by General Botha and Mr. E. P. Solomon, of date, 25th February, 1907, which was construed as importing into the question at issue matters of a political nature—with which your Association have no concern—it was decided to cancel the proposed conference, and the following letter was sent to the various Associations who had been invited to send delegates :—

JOHANNESBURG, 27th February, 1907.

The Secretary,

SIR,

In regard to the meeting of Delegates called by the Executive of the Rand Pioneers to discuss the composition of the nominated Legislative Council of the Transvaal, I am instructed to inform you that so far as the Rand Pioneers are concerned this meeting will not be held.

The reason that my Committee have decided to change their plans is the appearance of a letter in this morning's papers signed by Messrs. Louis Botha and E. P. Solomon. This letter imports a grave political question into the discussion other than that of the *personnel* and method of selection, claiming, as it does, that the majority of the Upper House should be in sympathy with the political views of the majority of the Lower House.

Under the circumstances the Rand Pioneers, as a non-political Association can take no further part in the discussion and withdraw from any further action.

Please be good enough to inform the Executive of your Association of this decision at your earliest convenience.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

BANQUET TO FIRST TRANSVAAL MINISTRY.

This event took place in the Carlton Hotel, on Saturday, 23rd March, 1907, when the Association was represented by Messrs. R. G. Campbell Pitt (President), George Kent, R. P. H. King (Vice-Presidents) and Dav. Dalgety (Secretary).

INCORPORATION OF ASSOCIATION.

The Association was, on 3rd April, 1907, incorporated under the provisions of the Ordinance to provide for the Incorporation of Societies No. 56 of 1903.

EMPLOYMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.

Your Committee are glad to be able to report that this Sub-Committee has proved itself eminently of a very helpful character during the past year, employment having, through its agency, been obtained in very many instances. The thanks of the Members generally are, however, specially due to your President (Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt), who has been a particularly active Member of the Sub-Committee and largely instrumental in carrying out its functions. With his usual energy and sympathy for his less fortunate brethren, Mr. Pitt has personally secured employment during the year for no less than 47 men in various capacities.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.

Mr. Joseph Davies, who had since the formation of the Association taken the photographs of Members for this Album, a few months ago ceased to do so. Your Committee arranged that the work should be continued by Mr. A. F. Hosking, Photographer, Orr's Buildings, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, and those Members who have not yet given a sitting for the inclusion of their photograph in the Album will, perhaps take an early opportunity of doing so. No charge is made.

ALTERATIONS IN CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

The Constitution and Rules were amended at last Annual General Meeting to provide for the appointment of two Vice-Presidents in place of one as formerly.

At a Special General Meeting of the Association held on 23rd February, 1907, the Rules were fully revised, the alterations made being of a more or less verbal or corrective character, one, however, providing that nominations of new candidates for election on the Executive Committee at the Annual General Meeting should be lodged with the Secretary the day prior to the meeting instead of four days previous.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Your Committee regret that the Members had so few opportunities of meeting together in a social manner during the past year. It was fully intended that they should do so oftener. Indeed, the matter was under consideration several times, but owing to the expense involved, the intention had to be given up. During the coming year, however, your Committee trust matters will so improve that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Members by giving ample scope for fraternising.

The Fourth Annual Dinner and Celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Witwatersrand Goldfields was held in the Caledonian Hall on Saturday, 29th September, 1906, and, as will be seen from the report, was attended by His Excellency the High Commissioner. Mr. Brodrick, late Secretary of State for war, who was then in the Transvaal, was also present, in addition to many other notabilities. The gathering was a success, and the attendance a record one, about 300 being present.

A "Smoker" took place on 8th December last in Heath's Hotel. It was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all present, so much, so, that it gave rise to demands for future meetings of a similar character.

FIFTH ANNUAL DINNER.

This takes place in the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on Saturday, 21st September, and a good attendance of Members and their friends is confidently expected.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES.

Since the date of last Annual Meeting, 19 meetings of Committee and 8 meetings of Sub-Committees have taken place.

The meetings attended by the various members of Committee are as follows :—

	Date of Election.	Committee Meetings.	Sub-Com. Meetings.	Total.
R. G. Campbell Pitt	14th Sept., 1906	18	8	26
George Kent	"	16	5	21
Col. R. A. Bettington	"	13	3	16
Daniel Strachan	"	13	3	16
R. P. H. King	"	14	1	15
Joseph Mitchell	"	13	0	13
Dr. J. Wright Matthews	"	10	1	11
H. B. Papenfus	"	7	1	8
Clem D. Webb	"	5	0	5
H. J. Hofmeyr	"	5	0	5
J. Meadows Fisher	31st May, 1907	3	0	3
*W. K. Tucker	14th Sept., 1906	1	0	1
T. J. Britten	25th Jan., 1907	1	0	1
Lionel Phillips	14th Sept., 1906	0	0	0
T. M. C. Nourse	21st Sept., 1906	0	0	0
David Holt	8th March, 1907	0	0	0
W. Newby Fraser	26th July, 1907	0	0	0

* Resigned and Re-elected 30th August, 1907.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE.

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 14th September, 1906, the following Executive Committee was appointed :—Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt (President), Messrs. George Kent and R. P. H. King

(Vice-Presidents), Colonel R. A. Bettington, Dr. J. Wright Matthews, Clem D. Webb, H. B. Papenfus, H. J. Hofmeyr, Daniel Strachan, Joseph Mitchell, W. K. Tucker, C.M.G., and Lionel Phillips. The latter declining office, Mr. T. M. C. Nourse was subsequently appointed in his stead, being succeeded later on by Mr. T. J. Britten. Both these gentlemen vacated their seats under Rule 14 for absence from meetings of Committee without leave, and Mr. J. Meadows Fisher received the vacancy. In the early part of the year Mr. Tucker through stress of engagements felt obliged to resign his seat on the Executive, and he was succeeded by Mr. David Holt, who having also fallen under the operation of Rule 14 was succeeded by Mr. W. Newby Fraser. Mr. Tucker was recently re-elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Matthews who is now resident in Natal.

The constitution of the Executive Committee at present is as follows:—

President	...	R. G. CAMPBELL PITT.
Vice-Presidents	...	{ GEORGE KENT. R. P. H. KING.
COLONEL R. A. BETTINGTON.		CLEM D. WEBB.
H. B. PAPENFUS.		H. J. HOFMEYR.
DANIEL STRACHAN.		JOSEPH MITCHELL.
J. MEADOWS FISHER.		W. NEWBY FRASER.
		W. K. TUCKER, C.M.G., M.L.A.

All these gentlemen are eligible for re-election without notice. Nominations of others for the offices of President, Vice-Presidents (2) or as Members of Committee, signed by two Members of the Association, require to be lodged with the Secretary the day prior to the date of the Annual Meeting.

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT,

President.

Johannesburg, 31st August, 1907.

52.

Johannesburg, 21st September, 1907.—We, having been appointed by the Committee for the purpose, hereby certify that we have compared the foregoing Statement with the Books and Vouchers, found them correct, and that the balance at the credit of the Association at 31st August, 1907, as per Bank Certificate produced to us, is £97 15s. 10d.

LEO. F. MELVILL, (Incorporated Accountant), } Honorary
ARTHUR A. PITT, } Auditors.

RAND PIONEERS BENEVOLENT FUND.

Dr. Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st August, 1907. Gr.

To Balance at credit of Fund, as per last Statement...	£109 5 4	By Grants	...	...	£103 13 0
„ Donations received:—		„ Charges	...	...	0 6 0
Beit's Bequest per Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co. ...	£200 0 0	„ Balance at Credit in Bank	...	...	305 6 4
J. B. Robinson ...	100 0 0				
	300 0 0				
	<u>£409 5 4</u>				<u>£409 5 4</u>
Johannesburg, 31st August, 1907				DAV. DALGETY, Secretary.	

Johannesburg, 18th September, 1907.—I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing Statement with the Books and Vouchers, find them correct, and that the balance at the credit of the Fund at 31st August, 1907, as per Bank Certificate produced is £305 6s. 4d.

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT, *President.*

APPENDICES.

Report of the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Association.

*Held in Heath's Hotel, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, on Friday, 14th
September, 1906, at 8 p.m.*

The Fourth Annual General Meeting took place in Heath's Hotel, when Colonel Bettington (President of the Association) occupied the Chair.

The following, among others, were present :—Daniel Strachan, George Kent, C. W. S. Wright, D. C. Stevens, Arthur A. Pitt, John L. de Roos, Dr. J. Wright Matthews, H. Hoskin, Arthur H. Reid, C. R. Nielsson, L. C. van Diggelen, Jas. B. Upperton, Charles Berger, C. Zeffertt, Fred. W. Bell, W. Heath, Robert C. Hemming, Arthur Stenhouse, Sam. Hosken, Arthur M. M. Cooke, P. A. Ogilvie, F. H. de Roos, Harry Solomon, J. Mitchell, R. P. H. King, A. F. Brown, J. C. Adlam, Thomas Connell, T. S. Watt, Frank E. Sladden, J. Meadows Fisher, T. Whelan, C. H. Leake, D. Lavine, R. G. Campbell Pitt (Vice-President), Chas. C. Perring, A. P. M. van Winsen, Clem. D. Webb, Oscar H. Schuller, R. Cruickshank, J. H. Cowen, A. Dennis Buckeridge, H. L. Smythe, E. O. Leake, R. G. Bevington, G. R. Airth, Dr. D. P. Duirs, Dav. Dalgety (Secretary), etc., etc.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting, which were confirmed.

THE REPORT.

The Third Annual Report with the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st August, 1906, were taken as read, and

THE CHAIRMAN in moving their adoption, said that the Membership of the Association had increased since last meeting to 686, whilst their losses had been somewhat heavy, many well-known Members having been removed by death. He referred specially to the death of the late Mr. Alfred Beit. Proceeding, the Chairman said he wished to convey the thanks of the Committee to the Press for the assistance they had rendered the Association during the past year. The Committee further desired to record their thanks to the Secretary, Mr. Dalgety, for the work he had performed. The Chairman also conveyed their thanks to the donors who had kindly presented the Association

with books, pictures, etc., and to Mr. Clem. D. Webb, who had been good enough to give them the custody of 16 volumes of the "Mining Journal." These were open to Members for reference.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

Regarding the Benevolent Fund, it would have been in a bad way had it not been for the generosity of Mr. T. M. Cullinan who had given a donation of £100. The times had undoubtedly been bad, and it had been difficult to call upon Members to help others when they required all the help they could get themselves. Still, they had done what they could, and he (the Chairman) considered they had accomplished some good, chiefly in administering relief to those to whom ordinary relief could not be given. The funds of the Association had not been alienated one single farthing towards this object. The Benevolent Fund was a special one administered by a Sub-Committee and every case brought to their notice was carefully enquired into.

NATIVE QUESTIONS.

These had engrossed the attention of the Committee very considerably during the last twelve months. The past year had not been a showy one so far as meetings were concerned, and they had often to act on the spur of the moment.

NATAL MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Of the matters which came before the Committee a particularly critical affair was when the Home Government interfered with the execution of the sentences on the natives implicated in the murders of Natal Police officers. There was no time to call a public meeting, but they convened a meeting of the Committee and of representatives from other public bodies. They also sent telegrams to the Mayors of every town in the Transvaal, from whom replies were received expressing their willingness to co-operate with the Association, and he thought the prompt action they then took had helped in the settling of the matter.

TRAVELLING ON RAILWAYS.

Regarding the question of travelling on railways, the Chairman stated they had consulted the authorities and he could say they had received a most sympathetic reply and kindly treatment from them. The great difficulty was the insufficiency of rolling stock.

RELATIONS BETWEEN WHITES AND NATIVES.

Considerable attention has been paid to the question of natives and dissolute white women, and he thought a great deal of good had been done as the result of the action taken by the Association. There was no question that the Government had become fully alive to the

horror of the practice. The Commissioner of Police had done his best, so also had the Government officials, to put an end to that abominable scandal.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Illicit Liquor Traffic had also had their attention. He (the Chairman) had met the Government Analyst and the Commissioner of Police regarding the introduction of certain alleged poisonous matters into liquors. He had reason to believe there were certain poisons which were very difficult to detect by the regular analyses employed. They could not be noticed in the ordinary way. Possibly a conviction for something more than Illicit Liquor selling could be brought about if the presence of deleterious and poisonous matters should be found. The matter, however, was in the hands of the Analyst and the Commissioner of Police.

RECENT UNREST.

As the result of representations made to the Lieutenant-Governor in reference to the recent native unrest he believed much good had been brought about ; mounted patrols had been sent out at night, and the police force had been increased.

Special instructions had been given to the police with regard to natives on footpaths.

THE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

Continuing, the Chairman mentioned that he, together with Mr. H. B. Papenfus, had been appointed to meet the Constitution Committee of Enquiry, and at their interview, the Association being non-political, they had confined themselves to non-political arguments. They had treated the native question entirely on the lines which had been laid down by the Association during the last three years. On the matter of native land tenure they had taken the opportunity of contradicting statements which have given rise to some considerable annoyance in their ranks. At their last meeting they urged upon the Government the advisability of setting aside for the sole use and occupation of the natives certain special lands which should not be occupied by white men, and when those lands became valuable—as many in the Low Country could be made—they should not be left to the mercy of land companies. A running commentary afterwards appeared in a paper—which was now defunct—to the effect that they wished the Rand Pioneers every success, but regretted the line they were taking in denying the native the right of holding a single acre of land in his own country. It was very difficult to overcome a false statement of any sort, and they had thought that possibly the Commissioners held the idea that the Rand Pioneers were the enemies of the natives. They therefore thought it was only right to put the facts before the Commission.

THE LATE MR. W. KEARNS.

In regard to the alleged ill-treatment in prison of Mr. Kearns, the correspondence which had passed on the subject would be found in the appendices to the Report. They had done all they could to get to the bottom of the case.

In conclusion, the Chairman announced that the Annual Dinner and celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the opening of the Witwatersrand Goldfields would take place on the 29th inst., and they were possibly aware that H. E. Lord Selborne had announced his intention of being present. He hoped there would be a large attendance.

The adoption of the Report and Financial Statements was then moved by the Chairman.

Mr. A. H. REID seconded, and the Report was unanimously adopted.

PROVISION FOR TWO VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Committee had thought it desirable the Association should have two Vice-Presidents instead of one as at present, and a proposed alteration of Rule 12 giving effect to this had been drafted. He moved that the Rule should be altered to read as follows :—

“The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Managing Committee to be elected from the Members. The Committee shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and nine other Members who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Association. Nominations for the Committee, signed by two Members of the Association, shall be handed in to the Secretary four days prior to the meeting.”

The alteration was unanimously agreed to.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Dr. J. WRIGHT MATTHEWS proposed Mr. LIONEL PHILLIPS for the office of President of the Association for the ensuing year.

Mr. GEORGE KENT seconded.

Mr. F. H. DE ROOS proposed the re-election of Colonel BETTINGTON.

Mr. A. F. BROWN seconded.

Scrutineers were appointed and the Ballot resulted as follows :—Colonel Bettington, 25 votes ; Mr. Phillips, 20.

Dr. MATTHEWS thereupon protested, and asked the Chairman if all those who had voted in the election were qualified to do so.

The CHAIRMAN : I presume so, sir.

Dr. MATTHEWS : If you refer to the Secretary, he might bring

forward his books and ascertain if all the Members who have voted have paid their subscriptions.

The CHAIRMAN replied that that question had been raised privately, but these were hard times, and although their rule was that the subscriptions should be paid annually in advance, they had not always enforced it, and he for one was not going to insult the Rand Pioneers by asking them if they had paid their subscriptions. He objected and protested against any such thing being done.

In reply to Dr. DUIRS, the Chairman said that the Committee had winked at the rule for the past two or three years, and they were not going to ruin the Association by driving men from them, and into the workhouse by stringently enforcing the rule.

Dr. MATTHEWS said that if he appealed to his personal feeling he agreed with the Chairman, but if they were going to conduct their business according to law, equity and justice, those men who were not entitled to vote should not be allowed to vote. He said that it was decidedly preposterous to say that men should vote who were really not entitled to vote.

The CHAIRMAN replied that if they acted so, then, in accordance with the strict Rules of the Association they would have at least one-third of their Members disqualified.

Dr. MATTHEWS: You are in the chair to carry out the rules.

The CHAIRMAN: If we wink at one thing, then, I think, we can wink at another. We should lose our Members.

An irregular discussion supervened, during which propositions of various kinds were put forward.

Dr. MATTHEWS asked the meeting to read rule 8 which was to the effect that Members in arrear, or not having paid their subscriptions should not be entitled to vote. Were they going to stultify themselves by going against that rule? He would propose that out of the gentlemen who had voted the Secretary should go through the papers and pick out the names of those who had not paid their subscriptions, which should be taken from the number of those who had voted for either Colonel Bettington or Mr. Phillips.

The CHAIRMAN stated that was not the reason why he did not agree with the remarks made as to who should vote.

Dr. MATTHEWS: That is the reason; that is why feeling is so keen about it.

The CHAIRMAN: It is distinctly false, and I defy you to prove it.

Dr. MATTHEWS: It is so. I wish you to put before the meeting the question as to whether we are to adhere to the rules laid down in the book, or whether we are to ignore them.

Mr. C. H. LEAKE seconded.

Mr. C. BERGER asked why Dr. Matthews had not brought the

question up before the election. He thought it showed bad form now that the election had taken place to bring the matter up. Dr. Matthews was perfectly well aware of the rule before the election. It was displaying bad form to bring the matter up after the election and when a certain candidate had got in.

Dr. MATTHEWS wished to reply but was ruled out of order.

Mr. HARRY SOLOMON asked the meeting to argue the matter out calmly, and he had no doubt they would come to a satisfactory resolution. It was a pity the question was not raised before the election.

Dr. MATTHEWS: It was. I asked the President if he would mention it, and he refused to do so. I consider it is infamous, and I am speaking plainly.

Mr. HARRY SOLOMON did not think it was advisable they should have another election for the Presidency. Colonel Bettington had done good work and had been elected by the majority present. If, unfortunately, one of the rules had not been carried out he did not think, under the circumstances, that the Rand Pioneers were likely to suffer. He suggested that they should adhere to the rule in the election of the Vice-Presidents and the Committee. He also suggested an adjournment for a quarter of an hour to enable Members present who had not paid their subscriptions to pay them.

Mr. F. H. DE ROOS seconded, and in the course of the discussion which followed, Colonel Bettington suggested that the whole proceedings in connection with the election should be cancelled, and an adjournment made as suggested. This was agreed to, and at the adjournment many gentlemen took the opportunity of qualifying themselves to vote.

On the resumption of the meeting

Mr. OSCAR H. SCHULLER proposed Mr. R. G. CAMPBELL PITT for the office of President.

Dr. MATTHEWS seconded, and with the consent of Mr. KENT withdrew Mr. PHILLIPS' nomination.

The nomination of Mr. PHILLIPS was thereupon made by Colonel BETTINGTON and seconded by Mr. C. R. NIELSSON.

Mr. J. MEADOWS FISHER nominated Colonel BETTINGTON, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. P. A. OGILVIE.

The ballot then took place, and Mr. R. G. CAMPBELL PITT was elected PRESIDENT for the ensuing year.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the result of the election was just what he had wished. At the Committee meeting he was anxious that Mr. Pitt should become President, but that gentleman had declined in favour of Mr. Phillips. He (the Chairman) considered that men should not come in from the outside when there were qualified members who had earned promotion by hard work. The outcome of the

unfortunate business of the evening was entirely in accordance with his wishes. (Applause.) He then vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Pitt.

Mr. PITT returned thanks for the honour the meeting had done him, and assured the members that he would do his best in the interests of the Association.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Nominations for the two Vice-Presidentships were then called for, and after various names were suggested the following went to the ballot :—

Mr. GEORGE KENT, proposed by Dr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. W. K. Tucker ;

Mr. DANIEL STRACHAN, proposed by Mr. Kent, seconded by Colonel Bettington ; and

Mr. R. P. H. KING, proposed by Mr. T. S. WATT, seconded by Mr. Strachan.

The ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. GEORGE KENT and R. P. H. KING as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year, and these gentlemen returned thanks for their election.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Daniel Strachan, H. B. Papenfus, W. K. Tucker, Edgar P. Rathbone, H. J. Hofmeyr, Joseph Mitchell, Clem. D. Webb, Lionel Phillips, Max Langerman, Colonel Bettington and Dr. Matthews were nominated for the remaining nine seats on the Committee, and as the result of a ballot, the following were elected :—Colonel Bettington, Dr. Matthews, Messrs. Lionel Phillips, Daniel Strachan, H. B. Papenfus, Joseph Mitchell, W. K. Tucker, H. J. Hofmeyr and Clem. D. Webb.

ALTERATIONS OF RULES.

Considerable discussion then took place on various suggested alterations of the rules to avoid a recurrence of the difficulties which had arisen in regard to voting, and these were left over for the consideration of the Committee.

Votes of thanks to the outgoing Committee and to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.



September 29th
1906

Galedonian
Hall.

Johannesburg

SCIENCE AND ART
RAND PIONEERS

**Fourth Annual
Dinner**
AND CELEBRATION OF THE
20th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE OPENING
OF THE
**WITWATERSRAND
GOLDFIELDS**



WITWATERSRAND HALL REEF WORKINGS

THEY DID
THEIR LEVEL
BEST



Ferreira
Gold
Mine

II.—Fourth Annual Dinner

And Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the
opening of the Witwatersrand Goldfields.

The Fourth Annual Dinner was held on Saturday, 29th September, 1906, in the Caledonian Hall. A particular interest was centred in the function, as it was the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the opening of the Goldfields of the Witwatersrand. A very large company was present, and included many visitors from different parts of the country. The hall was tastefully decorated. At the head table were seated the President of the Rand Pioneers, Mr. R. G. Campbell-Pitt, His Excellency the High Commissioner (Lord Selborne), the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, the Mayor (Mr. J. W. Quinn), Messrs. G. Kent (Vice President), J. L. van der Merwe (Dist. Reg. of Mining Rights), A. Y. Niven (Vice-President Chamber of Commerce), H. C. Hull, T. M. Cullinan, W. Dalrymple, Justice Curlew, R. P. H. King (Vice-President), N. van den Berg (A.R.M.), Lionel Phillips, J. Dale Lace, H. W. Soutter (President Chamber of Trade), W. K. Tucker, C.M.G., Dr. J. Wright Matthews, Captain the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks, and Mr. D. O. Malcolm.

THE GUESTS.

The following is a list of guests :—His Excellency Lord Selborne, High Commissioner ; Messrs. R. G. Campbell-Pitt, President ; J. W. Quinn, Mayor of Johannesburg ; the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick ; Sir James Rose-Innes, Chief Justice ; Mr. Justice Curlew. Messrs. George Kent, Vice-President ; R. P. H. King, Vice-President ; Dr. J. Wright Matthews, Colonel R. A. Bettington, Messrs. Daniel Strachan, W. K. Tucker, C.M.G., Clem D. Webb, Joseph Mitchell, T. M. C. Nourse, Dav. Dalgety, Secretary ; E. M. Showers, Commissioner of Police ; A. Young Niven, Vice-President Chamber of Commerce ; H. Wallace Soutter, President Chamber of Trade ; A. Dickson, Chief Johannesburg Caledonian Society ; Joseph Bell, Chairman Lancashire and Yorkshire Association ; Cuthbert Raine, Chairman Northumberland and Durham Association ; J. van der Merwe, President Agricultural Union ; W. Moorcroft Edwards, Chairman Landbouwers Vereeniging ; Geoffrey Robinson, Editor "Star" ; R. Ward-Jackson, Editor "Rand Daily Mail" ; F. W. Spencer, Editor "Transvaal Critic" ; Geo. Constable, Mayor of Boksburg ; E. F. Campbell, Acting Mayor Roodepoort-Maraisburg ; N. van den Berg, J. L. van der Merwe, District Registrar of Mining Rights ; W. F. T. Harvey, Vice-President Cornish Association ; Capt. Potter, Messrs. Carl Distel, Charles Gluyas, W. T. Hallimond, Dr. D. P. Duirs, Messrs. J. R. Williams, Harry Graumann, Richard Cruickshank, Oscar H. Schuller, R. A. Ironside,

A. M. M. Cooke, A. Cassidy, W. J. R. North, E. H. Bulman, J. W. H. Stubbs, A. Freeman, Hugh Glover, R. G. Bevington, J. W. C. Niven, H. P. Rogers, Ralph Heygate, H. T. Pitt, Ernest H. Pitt, Colin H. Pitt, F. Bradshaw, F. W. Forbes, Harry Solomon, M.L.C. C. Rissik, E. J. St. John, Dr. J. Keenan, Messrs. C. H. Leake, Geo. H. Goch, W. A. Caldecott, Ernest Haines, St. John Cottrill, Richard Goldmann, W. F. Savage, F. Prior, W. Beachy Head, Ben Bradley, W. F. Morris, C. H. Cawse, Arthur Mayhew, F. Louis Biccadd, G. Rissik, R. Niven, W. Heath, W. G. Heath, D. Gilmour, A. M. Mostert, C. K. Bradley, Henry Harland, J. Carruthers, George Craddock, S. C. Steil, Russell Slack, C. S. Cree, Frank E. Sladden, F. Greig, H. H. Jager, A. van den Ruit, J. B. Macdonald, G. G. Holmes, D. J. Williams, W. H. Wood, A. J. V. Lockie, Major C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.; Messrs. Robt. Hamilton, Ernest Williams, J. G. Kerr, A.R.M.; F. W. Smith, H. A. Baily, John Trudgley, Carl R. Neilsson, T. McLaren, Herbert Evans, John Forrest, James Thompson, W. P. C. Hastie, W. Tayler, W. G. Lay, Dr. Macaulay, Messrs. Andrew Brown, J. L. de Roos, Robert Mackie, K. B. Dickinson, Courtney Acutt, R. B. Beadon, M. Donovan, E. O. Leake, W. F. Lance, W. W. B. Howard, J. C. Adlam, Arthur Stenhouse, Wolff Rabinson, H. T. E. Thorce, Charles P. Norton, R. Renner, W. Frank, (German Consul); W. E. C. Mitchell, G. H. Royse, John Wevell, R. C. Collins, A. Faure Brown, H. Lockhart-Sraythe, G. T. J. Edwards, Robert Kuranda, E. N. Marais, David Waterson, R. H. Lawrence, J. Meadows Fisher, J. E. Ferrar, W. H. Ferrar, C. C. Perring, C. A. O. Bain, John Waterson, P. A. Ogilvie, Fred. C. Liddle, Wager Bradford, James Murphy, Thomas Whelan, H. S. Hoskin, C. W. Southwood, H. H. Smith, J. Curtis, Richard Kneen, Thomas Eden, R. S. Hunter, J. Pascoe, A. Payne-Gallwey, Gordon Sandilands, Thomas Connell, Thomas Adamson, Arthur A. Pitt, R. J. Crosthwaite, F. E. A. Beck, R. I. Munscheir, Percy Barrett, J. Paterson, C. E. Hutton, C. R. Gardner, T. A. Gardner, Martin H. Coombe, Sam Hosken, F. W. Parkin, L. U. Partridge, A. Tyser, J. P. Jones, Charles Faulkner, John Watt, J. Dowell Ellis, C. E. Nelson, Lars Pedersen, George Sheffield, W. Newby-Fraser, Sylvester Symons, Hubert C. Fisher, Simon Beaton, Laing, G. Gwinnett Bompas, David Rintoul, W. G. Compton, Gustave Schroder, Leo. F. Melvill, F. W. Coleman, T. M. Cullinan, W. Blake, Kidger Tucker, J. Burton Tucker, Richard Currie, Lionel Phillips, A. B. Lucas, J. L. Kuhlmann, J. Rosen, M. Francke, H. L. Panchaud, H. C. Hull, M.L.C., G. R. Airth, T. A. R. Purchas, O. J. J. van Wijk, G. V. Lambe, L. B. Chesterton, Godfrey Newcome, W. H. B. Frank, W. H. Dawe, C. H. Short, H. Ainsworth, Fred W. Bell, R. U. Cruickshanks, G. W. Paddon, John McCracken, Alfred Scribbins, Scribbins, J. Dale Lace, F. Schlimmer, J. B. Upperton, R. P. Whitelaw, William Dalrymple, S. Goldreich, G. Blyth, Downes, Perl, L. W. Lawrence, M. Greer, F. H. de Roos, H. W. Simpkins, C. C. George, A. Weir, C. F. Bellgrove, Jos. Liddle, Horace S. Liddle, G. E. Symons, Davidson, M.



Woodburn, J. Emrys Evans, C.M.G., J. A. Hamilton, R. Chudleigh, R. Brown, Julius Jeppe, T. J. Britten, G. R. Potter, etc.

APOLOGIES.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from the following:—H.E. Sir Richard Solomon (the Acting Lieut. Governor), Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., the Colonial Secretary, H. Weldon, Councillor F. W. Lewis (Acting-Mayor, Krugersdorp), Sir George Farrar, D.S.O., Mr. T. R. Price (chairman, Cambrian Association), Mr. J. N. de Jongh (president, Chamber of Mines), General Botha (chairman, "Het Volk"), Sir Godfrey Lagden (Commissioner for Native Affairs), Mr. Max Langermann, Mr. Justice Wessels, Mr. W. McCallum (vice-chairman, Transvaal Landowners' Association), Mr. Arthur H. Reid, Mr. E. P. Solomon, Mr. T. S. Watt and Mr. C. Zeffertt.

Covers having been removed and the toast of the King duly honoured,

"THE HIGH COMMISSIONER."

Colonel BETTINGTON, on rising to propose the health of the High Commissioner, said he had noted of late that the gentlemen entrusted with this popular toast had adopted a somewhat deprecating and sympathetic tone. He did not propose to adopt this course. The status and responsibility of the High Commissioner of to-day were very different from what they were when he first had the honour of making his bow to Her Majesty's representative more than a generation ago. Then the High Commissioners were a race apart. He could not say exactly how they started in life, but they generally made their first public appearance as Governors of the Leeward or Windward Islands, and then by steady progress passed on to Australia and New Zealand. From thence, if fortunate, they were called to the Cape Colony to complete their term of office with five years of ease and comfort before finally reaching the "Valhallah" of a seat at the board of the Standard Bank in London. In those days no one dreamt of calling any of those gentlemen "Farmer So-and-So." He did, however, recollect one instance of an almost similar breach of "lese majeste." It was on the occasion of the then High Commissioner visiting one of the smaller western towns. As His Excellency was slowly unbending to his bucolic audience, an old farmer approached him and said: "I think Your Excellency must be related to my brother-in-law, the wagonmaker at the Paarl, for he also is named Hercules." But even in those easy-going days South Africa called for sacrifices, and it was in the later seventies that one of the greatest of British Pro-consuls, Sir Bartle Frere, answered the call. He had but one fault, and that was being able to see a generation ahead while his chiefs could barely discern the end of their own political noses. A second sacrifice was demanded, but its recollection is too fresh in our memories to need further reference. And now South Africa had called a third time and Lord Selborne had responded. He was not going to sympathise or

condole with His Excellency. As speaking for the pioneers, he knew that those who did the hard work seldom reaped the rewards, but it was better to die striving bravely—even of a broken heart, as did Bartle Frere—than to live in unworthy ease with unmerited rewards. To those who claimed to rule South Africa the words which Byron put into the mouth of Paul as he faced his enemies before his last battle, must be ever present:—

“Bright is the diadem, boundless the sway,
Or kingly the death which awaits us to-day.”

There was but the one alternative. But who could ask for more? Some, indeed, might say that such references were out of place on a festive occasion like the present, but he trusted Lord Selborne would read the true meaning of his thoughts into his spoken words.

The toast was drunk with musical honours and three times three.

LORD SELBORNE'S REPLY.

LORD SELBORNE, on rising to reply to the toast, was loudly cheered. He said:—Mr. President and my fellow-countrymen—(hear, hear). It is my solemn privilege, and it is your solemn privilege, from the Cape to the Zambesi, to be able to say “my fellow-countrymen.” (Hear, hear.)

THE RAILWAY DISPUTES.

You have recently read in the papers of a dispute—that is unfortunately still proceeding—on the subject of railway rates and rebates. Now, the brunt of that storm has fallen on my head as High Commissioner. I have been the subject of severe criticism from Cape Colony. Don't think that I am indifferent to that criticism. I aspire to deserve the confidence and respect of my fellow-countrymen in Cape Colony just as much as I do in the Transvaal. (Applause). Because although I have a special responsibility as Governor of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, I have a yet higher responsibility in all South African matters to all the peoples of South Africa. (Hear, hear.) I did in this case what I believed to be my duty to South Africa, and I am content to leave it there—(hear, hear.) But I want to draw your attention to this notable fact, that if, on this occasion, I had acted in accordance with what the people of the Cape Colony would have preferred, I should have earned the praise of Cape Colony, and I should have suffered some severe criticism from Natal. (Hear, hear.) Do not think I should have regarded that criticism in any different light to what I do the criticism of Cape Colony. I am neither more or less indifferent to the criticism of Natal than I am to the criticism of Cape Colony or the Transvaal. I do not mention this dispute for personal reasons—I have mentioned it in order to ask you to draw a moral. (Hear, hear.) When is this bitter strife among South Africans to cease? (Applause). South Africa, my fellow-countrymen, is the mother of you all, but you treat her as a stranger,

and your sisters as foreigners. If ever there was a continent essentially unified by nature it is South Africa. Racially, geographically and economically South Africa is one. (Applause.) Divisions are temporary and political. What South Africa wants above all is tranquillity and stability. (Applause.) You cannot have tranquillity or stability unless you have unity (Hear, hear.) I have always said, and I repeat again to-night, that any movement towards the unity of South Africa must proceed from the people of South Africa. (Hear, hear.) It cannot come from any exterior influence, or from the man who has the privilege to be for the moment High Commissioner. My function in this great question can only be the function of a servant of the people of South Africa. But I have mentioned this to-night because I see, and you must see, that there are great stirrings on this subject in South Africa; stirrings which come not from one race or another race, but equally from Boer and British; which come not from one Colony, but from all Colonies. We are at the commencement of great events. To-day we celebrate a great anniversary—the anniversary of the founding of the Witwatersrand—a great event in the history of South Africa. I have said in the public correspondence which you may have recently seen that it never occurred to me to say that the goldfields were South Africa or that South Africa was the goldfields. (Applause.) But I do say that the goldfields are of enormous importance to South Africa. (Applause.) And I do say that this great industrial centre, the birth of which we celebrate to-day, is a factor of momentous importance in the development of South Africa into a great South African nation. (Applause.) It is not my purpose to-night in any degree to awaken old memories—old memories of sunshine or of shade, of sorrow and of triumph, of great self-sacrifice, of noble aspirations shared alike by the two great white races of South Africa—but I am permitted to say to-day to you whom I address, who have, I understand, the aspirations of the Rand pioneers, I believe that in the forefront of all those aspirations all through these twenty years has been the ideal of absolute equality of political rights between the Boers and the Britons. (Applause.) My fellow-countrymen, that ideal has been realised. It is embodied in the Constitution which the King has conferred upon you. I ask you what use are you going to make of this ideal now that it has been realised? That is the question to every one of you whom I address to-night, and all those of our fellow-countrymen who are not here to-night—that is the question which each one has to answer. I hear of elation; I hear of despondency. Elation! Why? You have but succeeded—whether you are British or whether you are Boers by extraction—you have but succeeded to the birthright of the free races from which you have sprung. (Applause.) Of despondency! Why? Are you not fitted to fulfil the part which your ancestors have played all these untold centuries? (Applause.) Are you not able to bear the burden of civilisation? that burden which shall be called the white man's burden; are you not able to bear it as well as the people in Scotland

or in Ireland or in England—(a voice: “Yes.”)—in **Canada** or **Australia**? (Applause.) Are you not able to bear it as well as the people in Cape Colony, or in Natal? Despondency, gentlemen! Cast that word from you. (Applause.) Realise your opportunities and realise your responsibilities.

CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP WANTED.

That is the word—not elation, not despondency; the fulfilment of your responsibilities and the sacrifices you make are the proofs that you are worthy of your fathers. This city in which I am speaking to-day has been a city of criticism, of ruthless criticism of the late Government and of the present Government. The time of criticism has gone by, and the time of constructive statesmanship has come—(hear, hear)—and that is the message that I would give to all my fellow countrymen—Boer and Briton—to all alike. (A voice: “We are all British.”) Gentlemen, I am an Englishman, and still I am British—(applause)—and just as I hold my own with a Scotchman, when I meet him—(applause)—and he is all round us to day, I am quite sure—(laughter)—so when I make my own speech I deal with no questions of extraction. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I am an old Parliamentary hand—(hear, hear)—and what I want to tell you, because although you have far greater South African experience than I have, I have more parliamentary experience than you—I tell you you cannot fulfil your responsibilities to this country unless you are prepared to take off your coats and work. (Hear, hear.) Work is the essential foundation of the realisation of your Constitution. You must organise and you must educate. (Hear, hear.) I care not what political party you belong to. You cannot work a parliamentary institution except through the instrument of parties. Party is only the embodiment of the fact that all human beings do not hold exactly similar opinions. You must have parties, but I want to warn you against having too many parties. (Hear, hear.) Because if you have too many parties it means political instability, and what this country needs more than anything else, as I have already said, is tranquillity and stability. (Applause). Therefore, I am thankful to see in more than one quarter lately movements towards the concentration of political opinions into a few large parties. Gentlemen, you have two things to learn—two things to remember; I put it that way if you will allow me. One is to be true to the principles which you really hold, the other is not to mistake personal antipathies or private idiosyncracies for political principles. (Applause). And I would say, never forget to give the same credit to those who do not happen to agree with you—give them the same credit for political honesty as you claim for yourselves. (Hear, hear.) I hope you will not think, gentlemen, that I for one moment would arrogate to myself the position of political lecturer, but if I may use such an expression, I sit upon a watch tower, and I see perhaps more of what goes on than those who are engaged in the strife of the moment. Gentlemen, I see one thing which I say deliberately is not

worthy of yourselves. I see a tendency not to just discrimination, but to wholesale denunciation. At one moment I see the whole race of Boers denounced, and at another moment I hear the capitalists spoken of as if they were the off-scourings and outcasts of the earth; and at another moment I see unmitigated abuse heaped upon the Labour party. Now you have got to fuse yourselves into one nation with the Boers, and it can no more be sensible or just to abuse them indiscriminately than it would be for them to abuse you. And when I come to the capitalists and the Labour party, is there any man out of a lunatic asylum who does not know that capital and labour—yes, organised labour—are both essential to the good of the community? (Applause.) If an individual, I do not care whether he be English born or Boer born, whether he be a labour organiser or capitalist, if he abuses his position, and you are sure of your facts, say so, but it is neither just nor sensible to indiscriminately try to cast odium on a class. (Hear, hear.) For the one result, the one result which I see from the top of my watch tower, is that South Africa is rent, rent, rent by these senseless quarrels. (Hear, hear.) For the community which ought to be united is ever more and more divided.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

I have already said examine yourselves and be sure that what you are contending for are real principles; then stick to them. Compromise on details, but stick to the principles. (Hear, hear.) And above all remember that you cannot fulfil your responsibility as free men governing yourselves if every man says, "I will leave it to my neighbour." You can only do it if you each realise your personal responsibility as a citizen and fulfil that responsibility. (Applause.) To all parties alike I would say, remember you cannot all be successful.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Remember also that in Parliamentary government a minority, honest and united is only just less powerful than a majority. (Hear, hear.) That is the essence of parliamentary government—the balance. That is the influence of minorities and majorities, majorities that may be minorities to-morrow, and minorities that may be majorities the day after—that balance which prevents one party trampling on the principles and feelings of another.

THE DEPRESSION.

I know that I speak to you at a moment which is not only, as I have said, a great anniversary—a very great anniversary—but also at a moment of singular depression in this place. (Hear, hear.) I know perhaps more than you would suppose how much suffering, and how much undeserved suffering is now being endured by all classes of the community, and I know—I am proud to know—in how many scores, nay hundreds, of cases, this misfortune is being bravely borne. (Hear,

hear.) But I have yet to learn that the moment of misfortune is the moment which finds my race at its worst. Even now here, in a period of depression, I am not afraid to plead to you to look to an ideal. You who can look back these last twenty years and have seen this great industry come, this huge industry with its influence over the whole world; you ought never to despond, you ought never to fail to realise the ideals of the future and what is the opportunity open to you. Fortune is smiling on you individually each moment as a people and a race—fortune is smiling on you; you stand as the cradle of the infant. What can you make of that infant? What will the Transvaal become, and what will South Africa become? What you choose to make it. (Applause.) You can make the Transvaal a great country. You can each do your share in uniting those two great white races, each with its own strong individuality, each with its history, each with a history of which it is proud, each bringing to the common nationality great qualities and anxious to play a greater part. You can make this a great country and yourselves a great people; but far beyond it you can make a great South Africa. This vast country from the Cape to the Zambesi will become what all true colonists choose to make it. You see in the world around you great people in the making. You see Canada, you see Australia, you see them partners, equal partners, of Scotland, England and Ireland in the great Empire which belongs to all of us. What part will South Africa take? It will take the part which you choose she shall play, if you are true to yourselves. If you are false to yourselves—no, no, I cannot foresee the future if you are false to yourselves—but if you are true to yourselves then I see in South Africa a great united people, a people of great influence in the world, through the Empire to which it belongs, equal partners in the Motherland, equal partners with Canada and Australia. (Applause.) That is the South Africa I see before you. Will you make it? Do you want a motto, a motto you should never forget, a motto to help you, a motto to keep you firm, a motto which will help you to suppress undue elation, a motto which will not raise you one moment and crush you the next? I will give it you—"Quis separabit?" I need not ask any Boer if he understands that motto—his own Dutch motto is but in another form the exemplification of the same idea; but I ask you who are sprung from the same Motherland as I am, I ask you, British from Boer "Quis separabit?"; Boer from British "Quis separabit?"; the Colonies of South Africa from each other "Quis separabit?"; the Empire from South Africa to which it belongs "Quis separabit?" (Loud and prolonged applause and cheering.)

"OUR VISITORS."

THE PRESIDENT proposed "Our Visitors," and said:—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—The toast I have the honour to propose for your acceptance is at all times a most pleasant one. It is doubly so on an occasion like the present, when the Pioneers of the Rand are *met* together to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the opening of

the world's greatest goldfields—the goldfields of the Witwatersrand—an event of vast importance, surrounded with so many widespread interests not only to the British Empire, but to the white races at large; an event to which is attributable a transformation in the short space of twenty years of what was but bleak and inhospitable veld—well might one say as if by the touch of a magician's wand—into a magnificent city, the marvel of modern times, Johannesburg, the hub of South Africa, the centre of its wealth, and, if we are to credit an oft-quoted saying, which is fast becoming a Johannesburg proverb, the habitat of all that is best and brainiest in the sub-continent. It gives me, and I am sure you fellow-Pioneers also, infinite pleasure to welcome to our gathering on this auspicious occasion the many guests who have done us the honour of being present. Especially is it pleasing to us to welcome His Excellency the High Commissioner and the representatives of the many public bodies and associations who form so large and necessary a part of the life and well-being of our community. Need I say they will always be welcome? I need not say how pleased we are also to welcome one who has recently arrived in South Africa. I refer to Mr. St. John Brodrick, a statesman who, in the last Government, occupied a high position in the Imperial Councils. (Applause.) I trust, as I am sure you all do, that when Mr. Brodrick returns Home he will be able to do so with the very best accounts of us and of our ability to drive the coach of the Government which all are looking forward to for salvation. As this is the first occasion I have had of addressing you as your president, and were it not that the four corners of my toast keep me within bounds, and that there are other speakers more qualified than I, I might say a good deal regarding Johannesburg and its short, though eventful, history. I might also enlarge on the aims of our association, which has more than justified its existence, its continued well-being and usefulness which we have all so much at heart. I will, however, restrain myself, and now ask you to drink to the toast of “Our Visitors.” And, in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, who was to have been present with us, I shall call upon Mr. Brodrick to reply. (Applause).

MR. BRODRICK REPLIES.

MR. ST. JOHN BRODRICK, replied to the toast of “The Visitors.” Upon rising to speak, he was received with applause. He said: Mr. President, Your Excellency, and gentlemen,—I feel very highly the honour of being asked to reply to this toast seeing, as I do, so large a body of visitors who could speak with greater knowledge and effect on an occasion such as the one they were celebrating. I regret that His Excellency Sir Richard Solomon is not present. There is, perhaps, a natural link between a great gold-producing industry and the name of Solomon. (Loud laughter.) You will, perhaps, remember that the Queen of Sheba, who was the national representative of the land of that day—(laughter)—came a great distance to listen to the wisdom of Solomon—(laughter)—and as you are deprived of it this evening

I deeply regret I cannot tell you that a greater than Solomon is here. (Laughter). But in the parlous condition in which I am I venture to say that this is a much more interesting evening to me than it can be to you because, as His Excellency the High Commissioner said very truly in his most admirable speech—(applause)—this is a great day in the history of South Africa. I should like to add that it is not an inconsiderable day in the history of the British Empire. (Applause). No man who has been interested in politics can fail to be struck with the anniversary—the 20th anniversary—of the greatest industry which has grown up in the last twenty years in the Empire, even if that industry were not tinged with those interesting and tragic reminiscences which have accompanied it in its political aspect. Now I know that between the pioneer and the politician there has always been a gap, and I take it very kindly of you that you allow me under the circumstances to reply to this toast. The pioneers of these fields say that the politicians step in at the critical moment to deprive them of the legitimate result of their industry, and the politician, as a rule, in turn looks upon the pioneer as a man on whom he can put all the responsibility he can shuffle out of, and leaves him a very small portion of the profit, but it may be some satisfaction to know that South Africa is not in any way singular in that respect. Ever since history began public effort has had to be stimulated and fostered by continual endeavour. And the history of the British Empire is not that it has been built up by foresight of Statesmen alone but by energy, and, at times, even by the self-sacrifice of individuals. There is a gap, but I think that gap is lessening. Politicians have very much improved of late years—(laughter and applause)—in their knowledge and appreciation of colonial problems under the influence of a man who has done a great work for South Africa and of whose illness there is not a man in this room who, I think, will not have heard with the deepest regret, I mean Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. (Loud applause.) The pioneers have changed also. The earliest pioneers of England in the early ages of our history were the Crusaders, who combined the double advantage of fulfilling a pious duty and escaping all the intolerable part of domestic life. Later on, perhaps a century ago, our colonists were men who enjoyed the privilege of being patrons of adventure, and also united in their ranks men who had gone morally to the bad, and who were sent physically to the colonies. (Applause.) All of that is passing away. For a long period, I venture to say to you this evening, so far as the British Government could manage it, of our representatives and our politicians we have sent you of our best—(applause) and if I am to bear testimony of that, I do not only cite the late High Commissioner—(loud applause)—but I would venture to remind you that in your present High Commissioner—even in his presence—you have a man who for the first time in English history has given up a post, one of the highest in the Cabinet, an office in which he has written an indelible mark, at a time when he could have commanded any post, the highest that there may be representing Great Britain abroad, in order

to take up a work which was not only honourable, but so arduous, that it has taxed and overtaxed the abilities and energies of many who have preceded him. (Applause.) And if I can congratulate you upon that sacrifice, as sacrifice it seems to be to some, I can equally congratulate Lord Selborne, that having taken up this work with the universal confidence of all those who have served with him in office, he has already lived to see that confidence extended to all who have influence or interest in the British Empire. (Applause.) And he has himself indicated to you by what means you can best assist his efforts. I would venture in a few words which I am permitted to say to you at an hour which is already late, to impress upon you this fact that South Africa is not going to be run successfully if the men who have high stakes in the country, or men who are busied in the commercial transactions which have made the fame of Johannesburg, are going to allow, as in America, their business affairs and their interests to prevail with them against taking up the work of politics by which the future of this country must be worked out. I can claim to have been a politician even a little longer than my noble friend, and this I venture to say, that if politics is not always an attractive game to those who have been concerned in other and more practical work, they will find that in every country, in politics, they will occasionally find the ox and the ass not merely pasturing together, but even placed in the same harness; and even if you do not like inspanning the team you have got to play the game. South Africa is not going to be an exception to the rule, and I venture to add this one remark to those which fell from His Excellency in regard to the future. The future is in your hands. For the past you are not accountable; but remember this, you will be brought to book for the future. In the American divorce court the other day the gentleman who was called in question appealed to the judge, and said that he thought he had been unfortunate in his female relations. The judge, said very sternly in reply: "Your mother may have been your misfortune, but your wife was your own fault." (Laughter.) Gentlemen, your past may have been your misfortune, but your future, if it is unfortunate—I don't think it will be—will be your own fault. And I would appeal to you that every man who can lend a hand should do so in this momentous crisis in the history of South Africa. I may venture to urge this by the sacrifices which have been made not merely by the Mother Country, but by the Empire to preserve for you that independence of thought and action which is the birthright of every British Citizen. In conclusion, Mr. Brodrick expressed his gratitude for their kind invitation and reception, and remarked that the part of the Empire which they represented had been the sedulous care of those of them to whom come first the British Empire, and afterwards all things that are party and partisan in politics, (Loud applause).

"OUR COUNTRY."

Mr. W. K. TUCKER gave the next toast "Our Country." He said

that it was a toast which pioneers would drink with enthusiasm, and one which required very little eloquence to commend it to them. After the most excellent speech they had listened to from His Excellency that evening he felt that pretty well everything had been said on the subject of South Africa, and that was what he took the toast to mean. He thanked His Excellency for the very useful advice which he had given and for the very useful manner in which he had drawn the picture for them to show that divisions were going to be of little moment in assisting them to be of any use to the Empire. South Africa as they knew, was one of those places where they were supposed to enjoy perpetual sunshine. They had a cloudless sky, but their economical arrangements were under a cloud. Nature had always provided compensation—(laughter)—that was probably the reason why the economical arrangements were so often in a cloud. But even though there was a cloud, there were times when they saw a silver lining, and if at present it looked particularly dull and had become so very thin a streak that it required a powerful microscope to see, the pioneers who had seen bad times knew that the silver lining would brighten, and they would have good times again in South Africa. His Excellency had said they had numerous problems to solve, and he felt quite sure that they would do their utmost to solve them. He put in a plea for forbearance between all parties. The time had come for them to put their wits together to find a solution for the problems which faced them. They were not going to solve them by falling out with each other, and by trying to find out motives behind different men. They had a unique problem to solve which would demand the best brains at their command whether of the Dutch or British section—that was the native question. If he understood his countrymen aright he knew that they would use their rights properly, and would work for the benefit of South Africa first and try to make it something worth having for the British Empire, so that when they had strengthened themselves and had shown that they were a united nation, and one of the families which went to make a Britannic family of nations, they would be able to add strength to her and in her hour of trial to assist her. (Applause). They would claim a partnership in the glorious destiny that awaited the families of the British Empire—that was what they were going to arrive at. He thought that the destiny of the Dutch and the British in this country is to make a nation of which the rest of the British Empire would yet be proud. In concluding he referred to Mr. Lionel Phillips, and said he claimed him for South Africa. Referring to His Excellency's remarks anent the capitalists, he said that one of the greatest troubles was that those amongst them who had been able to bask a little in the silver lining to which he had referred had gone away from them and left them in the lurch. If they could get those gentlemen back and get them to throw in their lot with them for better or for worse, then so much the better for the country. He then proposed the toast of "Our Country." (Applause).

The toast was most enthusiastically received.

MR. LIONEL PHILLIPS

MR. LIONEL PHILLIPS, responding, said :—Mr. President, Your Excellency, and gentlemen,—It is a great privilege to me to be called upon to-night to respond to the toast of “Our Country,” so ably proposed by my old friend Mr. Tucker, who in course of his remarks thought fit to say such kind things about myself, which makes it more embarrassing for me. I can only say that I remember the earliest days of Kimberley when the population of South Africa was infinitely more sparse than it is to-day, and when I can assure you in that little place we passed through many days of stress such as are around us to-day in Johannesburg. I have myself the greatest faith in the future. I believe that we have only to stimulate our courage and go on developing the resources we have at hand to restore that prosperity the departure of which we all bemoan so much to day. This morning I returned from a trip to a part of the country where I was twenty years ago—the low country. In those days when we went down there the niggers looked at us from behind trees, and ran away because they had never seen white men before. To-day in that country you find that greater advances have been made than one could have imagined. Among the glorious mountains and wooded bush you find scenery which you would not suppose to be possible to exist in this country. Here we are accustomed to rocks and the rather arid appearance of the land. There you find nature has passed a mantle of green over the undulating hills, and out of all the gullies you have splendid streams of clear crystal water running into the rivers below. Many of us who are not pioneers, who have not seen those parts of the country, which are the real glory of the country, go away from this country under an erroneous impression of its physical qualities, which brings me to the remark made by Mr. Brodrick when he said that many physically fit persons who were morally degenerate were sent out from the Old Country to the Colonies. I hope that in the invigorating air of this climate they may be regenerated—(applause)—and that they may become a section of our population in time of which South Africa will have every reason to be proud. (Hear, hear.) It is late to-night, and I don’t propose to trench upon your patience or to touch upon those very intricate questions which have been lightly passed over by His Excellency in the admirable speech he delivered to-night ; but if we wish to fulfil the ideals he has placed before us, we must be quite sure that we appreciate what it is we need. I have noticed lately some able letters in the newspapers upon the native question. One gentleman, for whom I have every respect, Mr. McLaren, suggested that we should deport the whole native population, and turn this country into a white man’s country. As a matter of theory, that is an excellent suggestion, but as a matter of actual practice I am afraid it is not possible of accomplishment. I speak with the experience of thirty years and I am afraid you will have to work with the native, and you will find him a most valuable asset. There is only one condition which is absolutely essential to commercial success, and that is that

the white man working side by side with the kaffir should understand the dignity of his position. (Hear, hear.) If he does that, I see no reason why the dual system, which is a novelty in the history of the world I admit, should not be made successful in South Africa. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, as there are other speakers to follow, I will not detain you further. (Cries of "Go on.") I feel a bit guilty already. I shall have lots of opportunities of addressing you again, I have no doubt. (Hear, hear.) I will say this one word more: that it is necessary for us, if we wish to see this country run on ideals—if I may dare to interpret the words of His Excellency—ideals which will form British ideals of administration, you will have to buckle on your armour and do what he told you to do, "Each man do what he thinks to be right for the principles he has at heart." (Loud applause.)

"SUCCESS TO THE PIONEERS."

Mr. JUSTICE CURLEWIS, in submitting the toast of "Success to the Pioneers," said it required no eloquence on his part to meet with their hearty acceptance. The word "pioneer" appealed to all of them in South Africa. South Africans, who were not themselves pioneers were mostly all descended from pioneers, and included in the term were those of every race who had in every part of South Africa contributed to reclaim this country from barbarism and bestow on it the blessings of civilisation. The word "pioneer" must necessarily recall to them memories of the old Dutch voortrekkers and early British settlers, types of the two white races whose destiny had been to reclaim that country for their descendants, and these descendants they all hoped and prayed would eventually regard themselves and live in happy concord as members of one great family. (Hear, hear.) Just as these old pioneers had to bear the brunt and burden of their time and prepare South Africa for them, so the more modern pioneers, the pioneers who were associated with the goldfields, had also prepared the way for them on the Witwatersrand. He thought it was a good thing that the Johannesburg Pioneers had joined their Association. He understood the Pioneers' Association was formed to maintain the feeling of good fellowship and that spirit of comradeship which always existed amongst the pioneers in the old days. He was told the Association was non-political. A prominent politician stated that if the Rand Pioneers did not take up with politics the Association would die a natural death. Well, it was pleasing to notice that that prophecy had not been fulfilled, and that the Association was, on the contrary, flourishing. (Applause.) They had not only survived their infancy, but they were growing into a very vigorous youth. And though they stood outside the excitement and turmoil of politics, they had shown they had at heart in big questions the welfare not only of Johannesburg, but of the whole country. It was only natural that the Rand Pioneers should take an interest in these questions, and that their opinions should receive due weight and regard. Pioneers were naturally brought into contact with the older population of the country, the

Boers, as well as the aboriginal, and they had the opportunity of studying and getting to know them properly. That was why they ought to be grateful to the pioneers, who, though they stood out of politics, gave them the benefit of their experience. Gratitude was also due to them for forming the Association. Johannesburg people were taunted with short memories, and with having no due regard for tradition or respect and veneration for the position of the pioneer. The fact of the existence of that association would keep alive the traditions of these goldfields and keep green the memory of those who had built up the industry, and help them to look back on the past, and remind them what enterprise, labour, and determination to overcome obstacles, was necessary on the part of the pioneers to effect, in a short twenty years the marvellous evolution which they saw to-day. Rand pioneers had reason to be proud of their handiwork, and proud of that magnificent city. (Applause.)

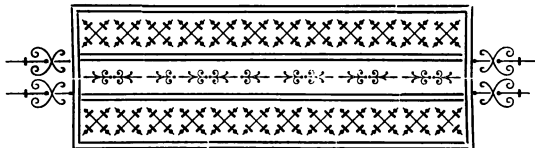
THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

Mr. QUINN said he would not be doing his duty if he did not attempt to say a few words. He understood it was possible by various means to get into the most exclusive clubs in the wide world if one had money enough. At any rate money was a very useful thing, and would carry a man a long way, even into places where perhaps he had no right to be. But the pioneers were in a superior position to the most exclusive clubs in New York or London, because neither wealth nor attainments, nor rank nor any other quality fitted a man to become a Member of that Association unless he was on the Rand at a certain date. Could they have anything more exclusive than that? They might revel in it. Seriously he should like to say a word about the pioneers he respected most. There were all kinds of pioneers, but he respected and admired the pioneer who from choice begat families rather than fortunes, who gave them public service rather than private charity. The two things they wanted most had been alluded to by other speakers. They wanted first the men who would come here and stay here—(hear, hear)—and they wanted to see the men who had taken their wealth out of the ground upon which they walked daily giving them something they would appreciate more than wealth, viz., personal service to public work. (Hear, hear.) They wanted families. It was a matter of pity they had so few white people in this great continent and so little prospect, as far as he could see, at present of that number being materially increased. Therefore he repeated they wanted families rather than fortunes. They were honoured that evening by the attendance of the oldest pioneer in South Africa, the Deputy Mayor's father, Mr. Tucker. (Hear, hear.) He had not only given them a family, but he had given them a family of which they were proud. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Quinn) would say to others "Go thou and do likewise." He would conclude by thanking Mr. Justice Curlew for the kind words he had said of that Association. He hoped with all his heart and soul that better times were in store

for the pioneers upon whom fickle fortune had not smiled, and those still more unfortunate ones upon whom fortune smiled once and had withdrawn that smile. He hoped that for both of them the clouds would quickly pass away, and that some means or other would be found to bring about a change which they all felt was required in order to give the country its proper standing with the people who were able to make it prosperous, and that the present condition of affairs would quickly pass away, and that a good time was coming. (Loud applause).

The toast of "The Press" was proposed by Dr. MATTHEWS and responded to by Mr. C. R. A. PROCTOR.—(Reuter's Agency.)

The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.



III.—“Smoker.” Saturday, 8th December, 1906, at 8.15 p.m.

One of the social gatherings which are held now and again with the object of bringing members together, took place on the above date in Heath's Hotel, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, when a large number of members and their friends were present. Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and among those who attended were the Mayor (Mr. W. K. Tucker, C.M.G.), George Kent and R. P. H. King (Vice Presidents), Dr. J. Wright Matthews, Dav. Dalgety (Secretary), D. C. Stevens, the Deputy Mayor (Mr. James Thompson), N. van den Berg (A. R. M.), James B. Upperton, E. M. Goodwin, J. Meadows Fisher, J. Curtis, H. Glover, C. C. Perring, E. Tucker, E. Perrow, S. Hoskin, H. A. Reid, J. A. Ogilvie, J. Watt, T. S. Watt, F. E. Sladden, J. C. Adlam, C. W. Smith, W. Heath, G. W. Paddon and D. F. Soutar.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Lionel Phillips and A. H. Manning; also from Col. Dalrymple.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with a brief speech, in which he welcomed those present and urged them in spite of the depressed times not to be downhearted but to go on like the “Springboks.” He looked for better times and wished them all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. The programme was then entered upon.

The evening was a most successful one, those contributing with song and story being Dr. Matthews, Messrs. H. J. Hofmeyr, Geoffrey Sinclair, Charles Willoughby, H. V. Birrell, Leith Harvey, C. W. Throsby and Miss Kitty Hyde.

During the evening a collection was taken up by the Secretary for the “Rand Daily Mail Christmas Fund,” the sum of £2 18s. being received.

IV.—Report of Special General Meeting

of the Association held in Heath's Hotel, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, on Saturday, 23rd February, 1907, at 8.15 p.m.

A Special General Meeting of the Association was held at the above-mentioned place for the purpose of considering the adopting or otherwise of certain proposed alterations in the Constitution and Rules and Regulations suggested by the Executive Committee in view of their decision to apply for Incorporation.

The President (Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt) presided, and among others present were Messrs. George Kent (Vice-President), O. J. J. van Wijk, R. S. Hunter, Charles C. Perring, Arthur A. Pitt, C. H. Pitt, H. Hoskin, J. Meadows Fisher, D. W. Waitt, George Innes Otto Schuller, R. G. Bevington, W. McEwan, Jr., W. Heath, Jas. B. Upperton, J. Murphy, W. S. Seeligsohn, S. Beaton, A. P. M. van Winsen and the Secretary (Dav. Dalgety).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the various alterations in the rules proposed by the Executive were gone over and unanimously adopted *en bloc*.

This terminated the business for which the meeting had been called, and a discussion thereupon ensued regarding the nominations which had recently been made by H.E. the Governor to the Legislative Council under the new Constitution. The discussion was of a somewhat animated character, views of a nature adverse to several of the nominations being ventilated. The Chairman pointed out that the Executive had the matter under consideration. It was not however for the meeting to discuss the question. It would be discourteous to Lord Selborne to do so pending a reply being received to the communication which had been addressed to His Excellency by the Committee. Nobody could possibly know who had been approached in the matter. He believed however that the Chambers of Trade and Commerce had been consulted in regard to Mr. Martin's nomination.

Some more criticism of the nominations ensued and the meeting was brought to a close.

Y.—Biographical Notes of Pioneers.

JOHANNES MARTHINUS MOLLER,

Died 5th October, 1906.

Mr. Moller was born in the year 1862 at Cape Town, and was a son of Mr. Hendrik Pieter Moller, of Mowbray, Cape Colony. He received his education at the Diocesan College (Bishops'), Rondebosch, Cape Colony, and on its completion joined the Cape Town branch of the Standard Bank where he remained till the year 1882. He then established himself in business as a Produce Merchant at Rosebank and Claremont, continuing as such till the year 1889, when he left the Colony and proceeded to Pretoria. The following year he came to Johannesburg, and joined the firm of Messrs. Turpin & Dyer, with whom he remained for a period of two years. On leaving this firm he purchased the Struhen Mills, adjoining the Goldfields Hotel, and worked there assiduously for two years. On relinquishing that business he joined his brother Mr. Fred. J. Moller, Accountant, Johannesburg, a member of the Rand Pioneers.

In March, 1897, Mr. Moller married a daughter of Mr. Kidger Tucker, by whom and three children he is survived.

ROBERT CAMPBELL HEMMING,

Died 7th October, 1906.

With the death of the late Mr. Hemming, a much respected member of the community passed away, and the Rand Pioneers lost one of the most deservedly esteemed of their members.

Mr. Hemming first saw the light near Tarbit, Co. Kerry, Ireland, some sixty-nine years ago, and, when ten years of age, came with his two younger sisters to South Africa, arriving in Cape Town in 1849, to join his parents who had preceded him some years earlier. His father was a keen politician at the Cape and for a time was a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Hemming's career was a varied and interesting one. Receiving his education at the South African College in Cape Town, he, for some little time, held an appointment at the Royal Observatory, afterwards embarking on a commercial life. At the age of nineteen he proceeded to Beaufort West, then considered on the outskirts of civilisation, and for three years was engaged in business for Messrs. Cowan & Co. His next move was in 1851 to Fraserburg to manage a business there for the same firm, and this he continued for some years, ultimately taking it over and carrying it on under the style of Hemming & Smith.

For more than thirty years Mr. Hemming resided in Fraserburg, where he was held in so much esteem by his fellow men that he was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

In 1863 he married a daughter of the late Rev. T. Schreiner, a sister of the well-known novelist, Olive Schreiner (Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner) and of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., at one time Prime Minister of the Cape Colony.

Mr. Hemming's life in Fraserburg was not without its cares and anxieties, and his domestic afflictions were many. There eleven of his children are buried, and when his wife also died in 1885 the blow was so great that he renounced his business and left the place. Two years afterwards, on 27th January, 1887, found him on the Rand, then a mere camp. There he busied himself with prospecting and speculation, in which he was fairly successful, till the slump of 1890, responsible for so many failures, took his all, and in the beginning of the following year (1891) Mr. Hemming interested himself in the establishment of a public library, of which he was the first custodian. At that time the books were housed in a hired shop on Von Brandis Square, but through Mr. Hemming's vigorous instrumentality donations and subscriptions were forthcoming, and the outcome of his endeavours was the erection of the present buildings in Kerk Street, commenced in 1898 and completed in 1904.

In 1903 Mr. Hemming relinquished the position of Librarian, but

till his death conducted the duties of Secretary. He is survived by a daughter and two sons.

In both public and private life Mr. Hemming was greatly esteemed, his charm of manner and kindliness of disposition generally endearing him. Truly could it be said of him that his ideals, high as they were, reflected themselves in his daily life. As one of his old friends said "he was a man who lived up to his religious principles and was rich in friends."



ROBERT CAMPBELL HEMMING. Died 7th October, 1906.



DOUGLAS GORDON KINGSLEY DUNBAR-ANDERSON.
Died 1st November, 1906.

DOUGLAS GORDON KINGSLEY DUNBAR-ANDERSON,

Died 1st November, 1906.

Mr. Anderson was born at Invergordon, Cromartyshire, Scotland, on 14th February, 1869.—He was a son of General Sir Alexander Anderson, R.E., K.C.B. (at one time Governor of Gibraltar), and a nephew of the late Sir Percy Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., etc., Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of Sir William Anderson, K.C.B., late Controller of Woolwich Arsenal.

When quite an infant Mr. Anderson made his first visit to South Africa, accompanying his father there in 1872, and returned to Belfast, Ireland, in 1874. For the following two years he received his education at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and afterwards, till 1884, at the Portsmouth Grammar School and Wellington College. During that period he passed the following examinations:—Royal College of Preceptors (London); London Matriculation (honours) in Mechanics (Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics) Mathematics and Drawing.

On leaving College in October, 1884, Mr. Anderson went to Egypt and was present as a Volunteer at the engagements of Abu Klea and Metameh. Returning to England in 1885, he entered as a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, Society of Apothecaries, and also at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow examinations in Chemistry and Physics, Primary and Further Anatomy and Physiology, *Materia Medica*, Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Midwifery and Gynecology.

Notwithstanding his many and varied qualifications Mr. Anderson's ideas tending towards engineering work he returned to South Africa, reaching the Rand in March, 1889, and from then till 1895 he filled various positions, Oiler, Assistant Amalgamator, and Supervisor of Milling Operations at the Old Crown Reef, Modderfontein and Ferreira Mines.

In December, 1895, the Jameson Raid occurred, and Mr. Anderson was appointed Adjutant of the Scots Brigade. On the failure of the expedition, however, he was compelled to leave the late Republic, and for a few years afterwards resided in Rhodesia as a Mine Contractor, Acting Manager to the Mashonaland Consolidated Mines, and Consulting Engineer to the F.H.L. Syndicate and the Goldfields of Matabeleland, Ltd. He also made a survey for the Royal Geographical Society from Victoria Falls to Zumbo. Forced by repeated attacks of fever to leave Rhodesia he was in 1899 on his way home when meeting his cousin, Colonel Dick Connyngame, he was induced to join the forces operating against the Boers as Special Service Officer with the rank of Captain. On the death of his cousin he was appointed to General French's Staff, and was present at the Occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria. On the transference of

General French to Cape Colony, Mr. Anderson was placed on General Settle's Staff and organised and carried out, during and subsequent to the cessation of hostilities, a system for payment and disbandment of Blockhouses along the line between Cape Town, Orange River Colony, Victoria Road, Lamberts Bay, De Aar to Nauwpoort.

During the War Mr. Anderson was twice mentioned in Despatches. He went to England in 1902, and was present at the King's Coronation, receiving the rank of Major. In 1903 he returned to Johannesburg, and carried on for three or four years practice as a Consulting Engineer.

He was a Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of S.A., and of the Athenæum Club, Johannesburg. He also held the Distinguished Service Order, and was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Arts, and the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. Anderson married in 1895 the eldest daughter of the late Sir Drummond Dunbar, Bart., and died at Coventry, England, 1st November, 1906, survived by his widow and family.

FREDERICK CHARLES WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

Died 12th December, 1906.

Born at French Hoek, near Cape Town, on 18th April, 1861. Mr. Alexander went to Kimberley in 1877, where he eventually became sub-manager of the Standard Diamond Company. Coming to the Rand on 7th May, 1877, he started work on the battery of the Van der Ven Company. In 1889 he was a partner of the firm of Messrs. Doveton & Co., Stockbrokers, Johannesburg, subsequently attaching himself to Messrs. A. W. Fuller & Co., in connection with various gold properties and the promotion of mining companies.

Mr. Alexander served with the British Forces as a Transport Officer during the late war. He received the Queen's medal with seven clasps and was invalided to England during the later stages of the war. While in England he was one of the Queen's guests at the Convalescent Home at Sandringham, and had the honour of being presented to Their Majesties, receiving at the Queen's hands her autograph photograph. He returned to Johannesburg in 1901.

Mr. Alexander married in August, 1886, a daughter of Mr. C. S. Haylett of Kimberley, by whom he is survived. His death took place at Sweet Waters, near Maritzburg, Natal.



FREDERICK CHARLES WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
Died 12th December, 1906.

F. MACDONALD FAULKNER,

Died 10th January, 1907.

Mr. Faulkner was one of the Pioneers of the Rand, arriving on the fields in August, 1886.

In the early days he was a member of the firm of Faulkner & Becker, Accountants, but for some years previous to his death he carried on business for himself as an Accountant and Secretary of Companies. He held the appointments of Secretary to the Bettelheim Buildings Co., and Auditor of the New Club. He was a keen sportsman.

At his death Mr. Faulkner was only 53 years of age, and he is survived by a widow and family, one of whom is Mr. G. Aubrey Faulkner, the well-known cricketer.

JAMES BARTON UPPERTON,

Died 7th July, 1907.

The late Mr. Upperton arrived on the Witwatersrand Goldfields in November, 1887, and from that date till his death, with the exception of the period of the late Boer War, during which he had a trip to England and spent some time in his firm's office in Durban, he was practically a continuous resident in Johannesburg.

Mr. Upperton was well and kindly known both in commercial circles and by the general community. At his death he had been for fifteen years with the firm of Messrs. Hunt, Leuchars and Hepburn. Previously he was associated with Messrs. Scott, Guthrie and Co., and for some little time engaged in business as a Stockbroker.

He was one of the founders of the Johannesburg Club, and at one time a member of its Committee.

Mr. Upperton, who was unmarried, had long been a martyr to rheumatism, and died at the age of forty-nine.



JAMES BARTON UPPERTON. Died 7th July, 1907.



ROBERT CHARLES COLLINS. Died 27th July, 1907.

ROBERT CHARLES COLLINS,
Died 27th July, 1907.

The late Mr. Collins first arrived on the Rand in December, 1888, returning in 1891. He came to South Africa in 1880, serving under the Cape Government as Assistant Station Master at King-williamstown, and subsequently as Station Master at different Stations on the Eastern system of the Cape Railways. Proceeding to Kimberley, in 1887, he joined the firm of Messrs. A. Guthrie and Co., Cartage Contractors, for whom he later acted as Manager at Colesberg. In Johannesburg he was for some time on the staff of the Langlaagte Estate, and, in 1894, he entered the service of the Consolidated Gold Fields, being attached to the secretarial department.

At his death, in the Simmer & Jack Hospital at the age of 50, he occupied the position of Inspector of Mine Accounts of that group.

Mr. Collins was a member of the New Club and took a keen interest in sport.

EDWARD HANCOCK,

Died 1st July, 1907.

Mr. Hancock was born in Birmingham on May 10th, 1853, and coming to South Africa (King Williamstown, C.C.) when an infant, he received his education at King Williamstown Public School. In 1871 he proceeded to Kimberley where he engaged in diamond digging. Later on he became a trader in Basutoland for about two years, and in the Basuto rising of 1881 received a commission as Captain in Arthur Barkley's Contingent of Loyal Basutos, being placed at a subsequent date in charge of all Government Transport at Trepennen, Orange Free State, until the close of the war.

In 1883, Mr. Hancock opened a store at Thlotse Heights, Basuto land, and two years later married Mary, a daughter of Mr. Goch of Worcester, C.C., and a sister of Mr. George H. Goch of Johannesburg.

The deceased was on these fields at the time of the first proclamation, and resided here since. In Johannesburg he entered into partnership with Messrs. D. & D. H. Fraser, later on establishing the firm of Messrs. E. H. Hancock & Co., General Merchants, and a year afterwards retiring from commerce he joined the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Hancock was one of the founders of the Wemmer Mine and the George Goch Mine. He was also a Director of the Primrose Gold Mine and the Steyn Estate Gold Mining Co., besides several other mining concerns, as well as the Johannesburg Board of Executors. He was the first Chairman and for 15 years a Trustee of the Johannesburg Permanent Mutual Building Society, and on his retirement he was presented with a very handsome silver table service. He was one of the original members of the Stock Exchange, and served on the Committee for many years.

On returning in 1890 from a brief holiday in England, Mr. Hancock was elected a member of the Gezonheids Comité, and by the members themselves the Chairman, a position to which he was re-elected year after year until the Jameson raid, when the Government appointed an official Burgomeester.

Mr. Hancock was senior alderman with Mr. Harry Solomon and subsequently had for his colleagues Mr. Harry Graumann and Mr. Julius Jeppe. In his official capacity it fell to Mr. Hancock to entertain President Kruger and other prominent officials of the late Republic when visiting Johannesburg. In recognition of his services the Gezonheids Comité had his portrait painted in oils and presented him with an illuminated address. The portrait adorns the walls of the Johannesburg Council Chamber.

The General Hospital is yet another institution Mr. Hancock assisted to promote.

Mr. Hancock was returned as a member of the first elected Johannesburg Town Council, a position which he held at his death.

Among other positions held by the deceased were those of Chairman of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, a member of the Executive Committee of the Transvaal Responsible Government Association, and President of the Reform Club, Fordsburg.

Mr. Hancock is survived by a widow, two sons and three daughters.



EDWARD HANCOCK. Died 1st July, 1907.



GEORGE WEBB. Died 30th November, 1906.

VI.—First Battery on West Rand.

In reply to a question as to which is the oldest Battery on the West Rand, Mr. Lionel H. Bell, the Town Clerk of Florida - Maraisburg, writes as follows :—

"It was at Wilgespruit, in the Florida Municipal area, that Mr. Fred Struben made his great discovery of the Witwatersrand Goldfields, and in December, 1885, erected there a five-stamp battery, the first Battery erected on the now world-famous goldfields of the Rand. Although it is true that Struben's "Confidence Reef" was a quartz vein, and not the famous conglomerate or banket formation which is the characteristic of the Main Reef, yet to Mr. Struben must be given the credit of having been the discoverer of the Rand Goldfields, for there is little doubt that he was the first person to recognise the auriferous nature of the banket formation and was the first to locate a payable banket reef, which he did in March, 1886, on the farm Vogelstruisfontein, and which is now called the Bird Reef, and lies a little to the south of the Main Reef, the true gold-carrier. The latter was accidentally discovered by a man named Walker, who made the discovery of a banket formation while quarrying stone for the erection of a cottage, and who reported the find to Mr. Struben, who was then enabled to locate the Main Reef series on the western portion of Vogelstruisfontein, and on this great Main Reef series has been built up the greatest gold mining industry in the world."—*Rand Daily Mail*, 8th September, 1906.

VII.—TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

JOHANNESBURG'S BIRTHDAY.

A Reminiscence By Charles Cowen.

As originally planned the Golden City of the Transvaal began at End Street and went westward to the valley with the long morass in it—a part of which now breathes forth offensiveness in more ways than one. The northern line was under that belt of rocks whose ridge (given much to quarries) now separates Johannesburg from its children—namely, Parktown, Arcadia, the Berea, and all other suburbs in the overhill country that leads to the capital, while the southern limit was on that side of Commissioner Street which looks across the Exploration Buildings, the Central Hotel and the old Empire Theatre, etc. The roadway between the two sides of the Street was not public property then as it is now.

That highway was common from its western end to the Ferreira, Marshall and the City and Suburban Townships, and reached away to the Natal Spruit. Neither Fordsburg nor Jeppestown was then a name on the map. The three Townships were private estate ventures. And yet some keen-witted men appeared on the east of Natal Spruit as early as July, 1886. There the passers-by might have seen an encampment of tents. Each was within its own palisading of reeds, following the Kotla fashion of the native races, and affording both a courtyard for the indwellers and a fence against their privacy being disturbed by curious wayfarers. There one might have seen Julius Jeppe (from Pretoria), H. B. Marshall (from Heidelberg), Henry Nourse, Frank Wolhuter, a Mr. Noyce, Carl Jeppe occasionally enlivening the scene by his visits and humour, and some others. These were all men who had been at De Kaap and in other parts gold-seeking. Here Julius Jeppe led the way in brick house-building, and here the Fieldcornet, Jan Meyer, took up his official residence.

THE PROCLAMATION.

On the 8th September appeared the Staats President's proclamation which threw this part of South Africa open to all the world as a goldfield to be explored by them. The farms Driefontein, Elandsfontein, the southern part of Doornfontein, Turffontein, the Government farm Rantjeslaagte, Langlaagte, Paardekraal, Vogelstruisfontein, and Roodepoort, all of the Witwatersrand, in the Heidelberg District.

This was in conformity with the law which had been passed in the preceding year. The first two farms were opened on Monday, September 20th, the next two seven days later, the third couple October 4th, and the three last on the following Monday, 11th October,—i.e., in so far as they had not been marked off by their owners or lessees for mynpacht brieven, or reserved as cultivated or

agricultural lands, gardens and water leadings in the vicinity. This will account for there being so early on the Rand the nucleus of the population which we were about to meet there.

LAYING OUT THE TOWN.

In the meantime, the laying out of the township followed. The boundaries, streets, squares, and building stands or plots were defined, and names given to the thoroughfares, and the open spaces that were reserved for markets, public offices, and some other purposes.

The first public sale was held on 17th December, but purchasers could not take possession of them before the New Year. It may, therefore, be said that the future commercial and industrial capital of this Colony was born on the 1st day of January, 1887, and was, I now find, named after a trinity of public officers—Johan Rissik, the surveyor who laid it out; Jan Meyer, the Fieldcornet; and Johannes Christian Joubert, the first Minister of Mines.

Driving up to Ferreira's Camp two months later one found himself in the midst of a community unique in the history of early goldfields population. Its whole bearing would have astonished an old Californian or Australian digger. Accustomed as such men were to meet, besides a few respectable men, the riff-raff of the world on prospecting business bent, they would have looked here for drinking saloons with all the horrors of the past in other parts of the globe, but they would have looked in vain for them.

In the Old Colony there was at the outset a disposition to give to these fields a bad name for drunkenness and debauchery. It was an agreeable fact that one could not help realising—namely, that the small community was too earnestly bent on the one object for which it was on these gold regions to give way to inducements to them to follow the example of the Prodigal Son. Nor had the majority the means then to waste on riotous living.

When the township stands were put up to the highest bidders, there were many men who were not able even to bid for them at the nominal price of one shilling each, with ten shillings added per month as ground rent, or £6 per annum per stand. Most of them had no more than their monthly salaries to deal with for themselves and, in many cases, for the families which they had left behind, while prospecting for their employers. It will therefore be seen how impossible it was for the camp in those days to be lavish at the canteens or to waste their living in debauchery. Further, men then were too well known to one another to forget what was due all round in matters of self-respect. It was not until much later, when there were many thousands of men on the Rand and money was plentiful, when men were over-joyous with sudden success and prosperity, that the camp witnessed undesirable scenes, and a few excesses disgraced a small minority. At no time in the history of Johannesburg has it been possible to point to it, as we could years ago to the communities on

Californian and Australian goldfields, the finger of scorn because of its debased life in every sense. On the contrary, as a whole, none have ever better borne themselves than the diggers of the Witwatersrand gold regions, while Ferreira's camp was an exceptionally excellent one in all respects from first to last.

There were already shops, canteens, tin shanties, stores, and offices of different kinds for the business of the mushroom dorp. Edgeson, an old Transvaaler, had been swift to erect a brick hotel. This was at the east end of the camp, where the road turned down to Booysens. From this he quickly retired in favour of Bussey, who, later, built the "Central," in Commissioner Street, and that block of buildings or offices which still bears his name and of which he is the lucky owner. It is well remembered by the pioneers of those days that when he put on a second storey to the "Central" it came down with a run, because he overlooked the fact that the walls on which it was put up were not prepared for such a proud superstructure.

The reef and the camp had been named after one of the brave sons of Albany, that portion of the Old Colony which had given to us so many brave men, who have done so much to illuminate South Africa's scroll of heroic warriors. He had won his spurs on many a native field of fierce warfare, but, as I am informed, notably on that Homeric battlefield, Hlobane, Zululand. There many a valiant man, both white and black, fought and fell, covered with wounds, and well-deserved renown, worthy of the greatest that ever bore sword or rifle, spear or battleaxe. From out of that awful turmoil, where the name of Colonel Wetherby and his son and some other splendid heroes of that battle, will ever be proudly remembered, came Colonel Ignatius Philip Ferreira, richly meriting the distinction which his Sovereign recognised, and for which he received from Her Majesty the Order of the C.M.G., where it was worthy of acceptance by the receiver for gallant services rendered in the field.

Ferreira's was a well-known figure in the camp. Of middle stature, broad and deep-chested, sturdy under-limbs, and altogether well knitted together, he looked the impersonation of great physical power. He bore himself as a soldier should. His training in the Cape Mounted Police in the old days under that fine officer, Sir Walter Currie, had so set him up as to make him every inch such an one as the natives would fear, and his white colleagues respect. Like the Napiers, he was always ready for action, and he never feared work any more than he did war. Therefore he became an energetic and earnest digger. The mine that bears his name is a proof of that. At the time of which I write that mine was but lightly trenched. He proved its worth, and, as one of the Eckstein group to-day, it continues to be one of the best on the Main Reef. Ferreira had passed a long experience in gold prospecting at Pilgrim's Rest, Barberton, and other places before turning his attention to the Witwatersrand. ("Transvaal Leader," 21st September, 1906.)

VIII.—NATIVE QUESTION.

(I.) Conditions of Detention in Prison of White and Coloured Witnesses.

(a) *The Acting Attorney-General, from Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 15th October, 1906.

SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to call your attention to an article in the "Rand Daily Mail" of the 10th inst., copy of which I enclose for your information, bearing on the conditions under which native witnesses are detained in prison.

My Committee are, of course, unaware whether the statements referred to are in accordance with fact, but, assuming them to be so, they are most decidedly of opinion that such a condition of affairs calls for an immediate reform.

My Committee do not question the detention, *per se*, of witnesses where the circumstances call for it, although they can conceive of circumstances in which the detention re-acts in a very harsh way on the parties concerned. They cannot, however, too strongly urge the necessity of the conditions of detention being so ameliorated that, apart from the actual confinement, neither the native, his dependents or property should be prejudiced, pecuniarily or otherwise, by what, after all, may be his possible misfortune in being cognisant of circumstances, the adducing in evidence of which is necessary to the proper administration of justice. Under no circumstances should the native under detention, or those dependant on him be placed in a worse position than would have been the case had he been free to follow his customary means of livelihood. The alleged deductions from a detained native witness's nominal allowance will not permit of him fulfilling his responsibilities, nor are they calculated to impress him with a due sense of justice, and, indeed, might quite possibly have effects of a character disastrous to him and his dependents.

My Committee trust you will give this matter your serious and early consideration, and I shall be glad to learn what action you propose to take.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(b) *Extract from "Rand Daily Mail" of Wednesday, 10th October, 1906, referred to in the foregoing letter:—*

The system under which "detained native witnesses" are kept at the Fort until the case in which their testimony is needed is completed, has for some time past given rise to bitter complaints, and the matter seems to call for investigation.

In certain cases in which native evidence is essential, the witnesses are detained by order of the magistrate if they cannot obtain a surety for their reappearance when needed. A good many boys are therefore removed to prison, where a special ward is set apart for them. When this process is explained to them in Court they are invariably told that they will receive 2/- a day as expenses, and probably the prospect of earning £3 a month without any work softens the blow of detention.

But their after experience is, it is stated, disconcerting. Some cases drag on month after month, and the witnesses find that their 2/- a day is a myth. A sum of 1/6 a day is deducted for their food, and the remaining 6d. is not paid until the case is over. Thus the men are left penniless in gaol while their families starve. A case against some Chinese under the Immorality Law has been dragging on for four months, and for these four months two native witnesses have been kept in prison. One of them had a wife and child at George Goch when he was incarcerated, but he has heard nothing of them since, and as he has had no money he cannot support them.

This, however, is not the only kind of hardship the boys complain of. They say that they are forced to perform a good deal of work in scrubbing cells. The precise amount of scrubbing they are called upon to perform is uncertain, as their statements differ, some declaring they have to clean the cells of prisoners, whilst others say they have only to wash out their own cells. In any case they complain that the work ruins their clothes and wears them to rags, but they receive no money to buy more clothing and gradually are reduced to a wretched state. Another grievance is the pooriness of the food, the diet consisting mainly of pap and beans with only an occasional supply of meat.

The "boys" cannot go out to seek work, and thus receive only 15/- a month cash instead of the £3 or £4 they could earn outside. They complain, too, that they are struck if they refuse to work.

But loss of liberty and loss of work are not the only troubles of the "detained witness." His property is apt to suffer during his enforced absence. There was a case some time ago in which a Cape boy and his wife were detained for some time, and when they were released they found their house had been ransacked and every article of furniture stolen.

A curious feature of the system, however, is that the natives allege that Chinese housed in the Fort as "detained witnesses" receive the 2/- per day in full without any deduction for rations.

(c) *The Acting Attorney-General, from Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

1-11 Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 15th October, 1906.

SIR,

In connection with the detention in prison of native witnesses, it has been suggested to my Committee that a similar course is adopted in the case of white persons. My Committee have difficulty in believing that a procedure, which, so far as they are aware, has no precedent at Home is adopted here, and they will be glad to be informed of the facts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,
Secretary.

(d) *The Acting Attorney-General, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,
Pretoria, 22nd October, 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 15th October, 1906, enclosing a cutting from the "Rand Daily Mail" relating to the detention of native witnesses in prison; and also your further letter of the same date referring to the alleged detention of white persons as witnesses.

With regard to the latter, it is quite true that the law provides for the detention of white witnesses in prison, in cases where they cannot furnish a deposit or security for their due appearance, and there are reasonable grounds for believing that unless detained they will not be present to give their evidence at the trial; but I have ascertained that this power of detention is exercised very sparingly, and only where, by not putting it into force, serious risk of failure of justice would be occasioned.

With respect to the complaint about native witnesses contained in the "Rand Daily Mail," I immediately on the article being brought to my notice, which was some time before the receipt of your letters, had an enquiry instituted into the whole question, which is not yet concluded.

In this connection I desire to draw your attention to the last clause of the Tariff of Fees for Witnesses in Criminal cases, which appeared in the Government Gazette of the 22nd December, 1905, and which reads as follows :—

"European witnesses detained in prison under section *sixty-eight* of the Criminal Procedure Code 1903, may be paid an allowance of two shillings and sixpence per diem in addition to their rations."

"Coloured witnesses so detained shall be paid sixpence per diem in addition to their rations."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. F. BLAINE,
Acting Attorney-General.

(e) *The Acting Attorney-General, from Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

1- 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 5th November, 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd ulto., on this subject, which was duly received and placed before my Committee.

I have been directed to convey to you their thanks therefor, and to say they will be glad to learn the result of the enquiry mentioned by you.

I am also to express the view of my Committee that the allowance to native witnesses of 6d. per diem, in addition to rations is insufficient, and should not be less than 2s. 6d.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,
Secretary.

(f) *The Acting Attorney General, from Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 23rd November, 1906.

Sir

With reference to my communication to you of the 5th inst., my Committee will now be glad to learn the result of your enquiry.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,
Secretary.

(g) *Secretary, Law Department, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,
Pretoria, 30th November, 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 5th and 23rd instant addressed to the Acting Attorney-General on the subject of the detention of witnesses in Prison.

In reply I beg to inform you that steps have been taken which it is hoped will obviate to a large extent any hardship which may be imposed on native witnesses by their detention in Prison pending the hearing of the case in which they are required to give evidence. The Acting Attorney-General has impressed upon Magistrates the necessity of caution in exercising the power of committing witnesses to Prison and the desirability of giving them every facility to get work pending the trial or to obtain assistance either by way of deposit or security from their friends in order to avoid their being detained in Gaol.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. TENNANT,

Secretary to the Law Department.

The Secretary,
Rand Pioneers,
P.O. Box 2988, Johannesburg.

(h) *Secretary, Law Department, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers*

Attorney-General's Office,
Pretoria, 10th December, 1906.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the detention of witnesses in prison, I have the honour to inform you that it has now been decided to amend the tariff of fees paid to European and Native witnesses while detained in prison.

In future European witnesses will be paid 10s. per diem if married, and 5s. per diem if unmarried, in addition to their rations: Native witnesses will receive 2s. per diem if married, and 1s. per diem if unmarried, in addition to their rations. Arrangements have also been made whereby detained witnesses will have separate accommodation in the Johannesburg Gaol thus obviating their coming into contact with awaiting trial prisoners. The class of rations to be issued to European and Native witnesses will also be improved. Europeans will receive the rations allowed to civil debtors and Natives the rations drawn by long service European convicts.

The Government Notice embodying the amended tariff of fees will appear in the next issue of the Government Gazette. An arrangement has also been made whereby Native witnesses will be detained in the Native Affairs Compound in Johannesburg.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. TENNANT,

Secretary to the Law Department.

The Secretary,

Rand Pioneers,

P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(i) *Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to Secretary, Law Department.*

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),

Simmonds Street,

Johannesburg, 11th December, 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No. 2636/06 and dated 10th instant on the subject of the detention of witnesses in prison.

I shall lay your letter before the first meeting of my Executive, and, in the meantime I have sent a copy of it to the Press in continuation of the former correspondence which has already been published.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

H. Tennant, Esq., C.M.G.,

Secretary to the Law Department,

Attorney-General's Office, Pretoria.

(j) *Extract from "Government Gazette" of 14th December, 1906.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1299 OF 1906.

TARIFF OF FEES FOR WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Tariff of allowances to be paid out of public moneys to witnesses attending before a Superior Court or a Court of Resident Magistrate

in any criminal proceedings has been framed by His Excellency the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, under Section 2 of Ordinance No. 47 of 1904, and has effect from the 1st January, 1907.

Government Notice No. 1103 of 1905 is hereby cancelled.

H. TENNANT,

Secretary to the Law Department.

Attorney-General's Office,
Pretoria, 13th December, 1906.

TARIFF OF FEES FOR WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Witnesses in criminal cases shall be paid at the following rates :—

1. European witnesses resident in the Transvaal shall be paid :

- (a) A personal allowance of ten shillings for each day's detention by the Court (portion of a day to be computed as a whole day).
- (b) An allowance at the rate of two shillings and sixpence an hour for the period actually spent in travelling to and from the Court, not to exceed twenty-one shillings within any period of twenty-four hours.

Children under twelve years of age may only be paid at half the preceding rates.

- (c) In cases in which a witness who resides outside a radius of three miles of the seat of Court necessarily provides his own transport to the seat of Court or nearest railway station, a travelling allowance at the rate of four shillings for every hour spent in travelling to and from the Court or railway station, six miles to be reckoned to the hour. This allowance, however, may only be drawn in respect of one vehicle by one person. The allowances specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) cannot be drawn in respect of the same day.

2. Coloured witnesses shall be paid :

- (a) A personal allowance at the rate of two shillings per diem for each day's detention by the Court, or, if rations are supplied by the Government, sixpence per diem only.
- (b) A travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling per diem if the journey to the Court is by public conveyance or two shillings per diem if the journey is performed on foot, less the cost of any rations supplied.

- (a) and (b). In special circumstances, the Secretary to the Law Department may authorise an allowance on a higher scale.

3. Medical Practitioners (including District Surgeons) and Dentists shall receive a personal allowance of ten shillings and sixpence

an hour for detention, not to exceed three guineas a day, and a travelling allowance of ten shillings and sixpence an hour (when the distance to the Court is more than three miles) not to exceed three guineas a day of twenty four hours.

4. Witnesses who are subpoenaed to give expert evidence may, on the authority of the Secretary to the Law Department, be paid an allowance at the rate of £2 2s. per diem for detention, and a travelling allowance at the rate of five shillings an hour for the period actually spent in travelling, not to exceed £2 2s. within any period of twenty-four hours.

5. Witnesses for the defence shall, if such payment be ordered by the Court, be paid at the same rates as witnesses for the prosecution.

6. The above tariff is not applicable to persons in Government employ (excepting railway servants), nor to cases in which special rates have been fixed.

7. All witnesses are entitled to free transport to and from the seat of Court, and where the railway serves, a railway warrant entitling the holder to the issue of a railway ticket gratis must be applied for, if such an order is not attached to the subpoena.

8. Where the railway is not available, if the whole or any portion of the journey can conveniently be performed by public conveyance, such as post cart, witnesses must travel by such conveyance, and the cost of the fare will be refunded.

9. European witnesses detained in prison under Section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, may be paid an allowance of 10s. per diem, if married, and 5s. per diem, if unmarried, in addition to their rations. Coloured witnesses so detained shall be paid 2s. per diem, if married, and 1s. per diem, if unmarried, in addition to their rations.

(2) Magistrates' Decisions in Cases concerning Whites.

(a) Secretary Rand Pioneers, to Attorney-General.

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 8th January, 1907.

SIR,

Their attention having been directed by various parties, letters and articles in the Press to the subject, my Committee, at a recent meeting, had under discussion an apparent disparity in the sentences for different offences inflicted by the local Magistrates in complaints against both whites and natives, where convictions had followed.

Although the subject in question is not a fresh one to the individual members of my Committee, they feel they would be remiss in their duty to the members of this Association and the general public if they failed to bring the matter under the notice of the Law Department.

The following are among the cases and sentences recently reported or referred to in the Press :—

- 1.—Indecent assault by kaffir on white girl of tender years—
6 months' imprisonment.
- 2.—Assault by white man on native—accused fined £10 by Mr. Jordan, who said case was a very bad one.
- 3.—Assault under provocation by white contractor on native—
accused fined £30, or in default, 2 months' imprisonment.
— Magistrate, Mr. Cross.
- 4.—Municipal employee, for knocking down a native, although
accused proved by two witnesses that the native struck at him
with an iron bar, and that he really acted in self-defence.—
Fined £5 or a month's imprisonment.
- 5.—White man for swindling a native out of £5.—Sentenced to
8 months' imprisonment and 8 lashes.
- 6.—Criminal assault by native on white girl of tender age.—
4 months' imprisonment.

I enclose newspaper cuttings having reference to the foregoing.

My Committee do not for one moment wish to adopt an attitude prejudicial or likely to interfere with either the due administration of justice or the onerous and discretionary duties of Magistrates, which, they are generally satisfied, are carried out in a painstaking and careful manner. They cannot, however, blind themselves to the patent fact that the sentences referred to are in the circumstances to a certain extent incongruous, nor can they ignore the evidence of a negrophilistic tendency on the part of Mr. Cross, whose sentences show a decided bias towards the native, and against the white man where natives are concerned. I refer you to cases 2 and 3 above mentioned. I also refer you to an article which appeared in the "Transvaal Critic" of the 7th ulto (of which I enclose a cutting) from which the following is taken :—

"My curiosity has led me to look up some of Mr. Cross's judgments in other cases, so far as our imperfect records of police-court cases in the daily Press allow. In the month of November, I find these decisions:—Man fined £80 for selling "watered" butter; two women fined £20 each for soliciting; tram conductor fined £1 for assaulting a white passenger; several motorists fined 20s. or 40s. for driving at a dangerous speed; a Chinaman fined £25 for running a gambling den; and, in October, a white man fined £10 for assaulting a policeman.

Thus, you can hit a constable at one-third the cost of striking a Kaffir, and as for white tram passengers, thirty assaults only equal one thumping of an insolent nigger. There is a want of proportion in these cases that strikes me as peculiarly worth this publicity."

As already indicated my Committee have no desire to interfere with the course of justice. Still less do they aim at any browbeating of the native, but they certainly look for a fair and impartial administration of justice, which, in their opinion, is not at present evident.

My Committee will be glad to hear from you on this matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(b) *Secretary, Law Department, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,

Pretoria, 14th January, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, addressed to the Acting Attorney-General, on the subject of the apparent disparity in sentences for different offences inflicted by Local Magistrates in complaints against both Europeans and Natives together with annexures and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. TENNANT,

Secretary to the Law Department.

The Secretary,

Rand Pioneers,

P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(c) *Acting Attorney-General, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,

Pretoria, 26th January, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 8th January with enclosures.

The question of a lack of anything approaching uniformity in sentences in criminal cases, is a much vexed one, not only in this Colony but also in Great Britain and in other Colonies to which my experience extends, and such it is likely to remain so long as the law entrusts, as I think wisely, a considerable discretion to judicial officers in respect of punishments for criminal offences. The circumstances attending the commission of similar crimes are often so diverse, that what would be an appropriate sentence for one is no safe guide for determining the adequate punishment for another. This is of course a truism, but one which I fancy is often lost sight of ; or perhaps it would be more correct to say, that the extent to which it legitimately accounts for disparity in punishments is not sufficiently regarded. As an illustration of what I mean, take the crime of culpable homicide, which varies so enormously in the degree of its guilt, that some cases are adequately punished by fine, while for others a sentence of imprisonment for a long period of years is not too severe. The more experience one has of criminal cases, the more convinced one becomes of the danger of attempting to draw parallels from a mere comparison of charges and sentences. Unless every material circumstance is known and duly weighed, the comparison is more likely to mislead than instruct. I quite agree that the sentences in some of the cases to which you have directed my attention, appear to be incongruous when set out side by side. That there will always be a certain amount of incongruity must be admitted, but whether it is so startling or marked in these particular cases as to seriously reflect on the administration of justice, must to my mind depend upon a variety of circumstances many of which can only be adequately appreciated by those who actually heard the evidence given by the witnesses at the trial.

I am led to make these remarks more particularly in regard to your reference to the sentences imposed by Mr. Graham Cross. I have no knowledge of whether Mr. Cross displays negrophilistic tendencies—the Chief Magistrate informs me that the suggestion that he does is unwarranted—but I have good reason to know that Mr. Cross is one of the most competent of our young Magistrates, and most conscientious in the performance of his judicial duties ; and although one may not at times concur in his sentences, they are always the outcome, as I feel sure your Committee will agree, of an earnest desire to deal out impartial justice to all sections of the community.

With regard to the cases of indecent assault by coloured persons on white women and children, I am in entire accord with the views of the Rand Pioneers. Hitherto I have confined my remarks to sentences in cases properly triable summarily by a Magistrate, but these remarks have no application to cases of indecent assault such as are under discussion ; for these should not in my opinion be tried summarily. I hold a very decided view that they should invariably form the subject of a preparatory examination. The case numbered “1” in your letter was brought to my notice by the Chief Justice on the 20th November

of last year, and thereupon I caused to be transmitted to the Magistrate concerned my disapproval of his action in dealing summarily with the case. I further caused a circular to be issued to Magistrates instructing them that in all cases of indecent assaults by coloured persons on white women or children a preparatory examination was to be taken, and the papers sent to the Attorney-General to be dealt with in the ordinary course.

I cannot trace case "6" to which you refer in your letter. I have applied to the Registrar of the Supreme Court to whom such a case would be forwarded for review by a Judge, but he can find no record of it in his office. Under these circumstances it appears probable that this is the same case as No. 1; although the sentences do not agree. But whether this be so or not, your Committee can rest assured that there is no likelihood of any case of indecent assault by coloured persons on white women or children, being finally disposed of by a Magistrate, unless in the opinion of the Attorney-General there exist very special circumstances requiring this to be done.

I desire to thank you for bringing to my notice these matters, the importance of which I fully realize. I also appreciate the spirit in which your Committee have approached the question, and recognise that they are anxious not to do or say anything which may have the effect of hampering the administration of justice, or which may unnecessarily increase the difficulties with which Magistrates have already to contend. At the same time I feel assured that your Committee must realize the difficulties and dangers connected with a limitation of judicial discretion; any attempt to fetter by administrative means the discretion with which the Legislature has vested Magistrates, is often in the long run likely to prove more of a hindrance than a help to the administration of Justice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. F. BLAINE,

Acting Attorney-General.

The Secretary,

Rand Pioneers,

P.O. Box, 2998, Johannesburg.

(d) Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to Acting Attorney-General.

1-11 Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,

Johannesburg, 1st February, 1907.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. L.101/07/870, of date the 26th ulto. on the subject of sentences in

Magistrates' Courts, for which and the attention you have given to the matter I am much obliged.

In view of the subject being one of considerable public importance, it is proposed to send the correspondence to the Press for publication, and I shall be pleased to learn that you have no objections to my doing so.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(e) *Secretary, Attorney-General, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,

Pretoria, 4th February, 1907.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant and to inform you that the acting Attorney-General has no objection to the publication of the correspondence referred to by you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

PATRICK RUSSELL,

Private Secretary.

The Secretary,

Rand Pioneers,

P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(3) Native Locations.

1-11, Cullinan Building (Basement),

Simmonds Street,

Johannesburg, 6th February, 1907.

W. E. Kolbe, Esq.,

Pretoria Club,

Pretoria.

DEAR SIR,

Having in view that besides being a member of the Native Location Commission you are also a member of this Association, which, as you are aware, has for a considerable time taken a very large interest in all questions affecting native policy, a sub-committee of the Executive at a meeting held the other day discussed various questions with which your Commission may possibly have to deal in their Report,

and I have been directed to communicate to you their views thereon in the hope that they may be of service to you or to the Commission generally.

The sub-committee consider that :—

(a) Every facility should be afforded to natives to establish themselves and their families in localities within easy access of their work. Where transport, such as railways, is available, distance alone need not be taken into account.

(b) While it is desirable to have suitable locations under efficient control, on the other hand uncontrolled small locations should be dispensed with.

(c) The Squatters' Law should be enforced, and neither the Government, private parties nor companies should be permitted to lease land to natives.

(d) No natives unless employed on Government or private ground should be allowed to reside there.

(e) The power of the chiefs should be maintained, and they held responsible for those under them.

The sub-committee understand that, especially in the Rustenburg and Marico Districts, tracts of ground have been acquired by tribes of natives of a much larger extent than is necessary for their use, and they would suggest that efforts be made towards the control, with the consent of these natives, of the land in question, or to its erection into locations pending legislation on the subject.

If not without the scope of the Commission's reference, it would, in the opinion of my Committee, be desirable that some recommendation be made in the Commission's Report in regard to the supervision, and the prevention of the spread, of sexual diseases amongst the natives.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(4) Natives on Footpaths.

(a) Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to Commissioner of Police.

1-11 Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,

Johannesburg, 1st May, 1907.

The Commissioner of Police,

Johannesburg.

SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to again draw your attention

to the habitual and apparently unrestrained use by natives of the footpaths in town, and to refer you to a letter on the subject which appeared in the "Star" of Monday last.

You are probably aware that on several former occasions communications have been addressed to your department by me on behalf of my Association, which resulted in a temporary enforcement of the Notice issued in March, 1904, by the then Commissioner, and the prosecution of numerous natives for the infringement of its provisions.

You are also doubtless aware that in January of last year I had occasion to address the Commissioner in regard to the many complaints then being made as to the danger of the Notice referred to becoming a dead letter, and special instructions were at that time issued to the Police which were not without effect.

Judging from the numerous complaints which are regularly reaching my Committee, and from their own personal observation, renewed instructions for the strict enforcement of the Notice of 1904 would again appear to be necessary, and I would ask you to give the subject your earnest and early attention. It is unnecessary, I think, for me to point out that unless the law on the subject is enforced in its entirety, not only considerable inconvenience and annoyance is caused to the white population, and especially to ladies, but there is the grave danger of the natives getting beyond control.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(b) *Acting Commissioner of Police to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Office of the Commissioner of Police,

Marlborough House,

Johannesburg, 6th May, 1907.

The Secretary,

Rand Pioneers (Incorporated),

P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to state that the attention of all Police has been directed to this matter.

C. D. P. POTTER,

For Acting Commissioner of Police.

(5) Publication of Undesirable Prints.

(a) *Secretary Rand Pioneers to Bishop of Pretoria.*

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 27th July, 1907.

The Right Rev. W. M. Carter, D.D.,
Bishop of Pretoria,
P. O. Box 734, Pretoria.

MY LORD,

At a meeting of my Executive Committee held yesterday afternoon I was directed to inform you that they have had under consideration the desirability of steps being taken with a view to the prohibition of the public exposure of pictures and indecent prints which not only appeal to the morbid tastes of the native, but are calculated to increase the difficulties already existing in the relations between the white and black populations of this Colony.

The attention of my Committee has also been drawn to certain correspondence on this subject which appeared in a recent number of "The Kingdom," and I am desirous to state that if the Church proposes taking further action in the matter my Committee will gladly co-operate.

I shall therefore be glad to hear if such action is proposed to be taken, and if so to learn what line it is suggested should be adopted.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's Obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,
Secretary.

(b) *Bishop of Pretoria to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Bishop's House,
P. O. Box 734, Pretoria.
29th July, 1907.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with regard to "the desirability of steps being taken with a view to the prohibition of the public exposure of pictures and indecent prints."

I do not feel that I have sufficient information on the subject to be able to answer your letter definitely to-day, but I am trying to obtain information from the Editor of "The Kingdom," and will write to you again shortly.

Thanking you for calling my attention to the matter.

I am, Yours faithfully,

D. Dalgety, Esq.,
Sec., Rand Pioneers.

William M. Pretoria.

IX.—JOHANNESBURG PRISON.

(1). Mr. R. J. Askland's Case.

(a) *Secretary, Law Department, to Mr. Askland.*

Attorney-General's Office,
Pretoria, 27th November, 1906.

Sir,

With further reference to your letter dated the 3rd instant addressed to the Attorney-General in regard to your complaint against the Transvaal Town Police I have the honour to inform you that the Acting Attorney-General has read the papers carefully and does not feel justified in interfering with the decision of the Commissioner of Police.

It appears to Mr. Blaine that you genuinely believed that you had a legitimate grievance and had you represented your case to the Commissioner in a proper manner at an earlier stage instead of taking the course which you did, in all probability you would still be in the Force with the rank of Sergeant. It is regrettable that you chose to act differently and thereby clearly put yourself in the wrong.

As regards the prison episode it certainly does appear as if you were shown very scant consideration, and the Acting Attorney-General is very sorry for this as your police record should have secured you more favourable treatment; but as there does not appear to have been anything illegal in your treatment Mr. Blaine does not feel justified in recommending that you be paid any sum as damages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. TENNANT,

Secretary to the Law Department.

R. J. Askland, Esq.,
Golumbick Cottage,
Hay Street, Ophirton, Johannesburg.

(b) *Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to the Acting Attorney-General.*

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 24th December, 1906.

Sir,

With reference to the detention of witnesses in prison, which has

already formed the subject of correspondence between us, I am directed by my Committee to again communicate with you.

My Committee have had under consideration the recent detention, in connection with the trial of the kaffirs implicated in the outrages at Turffontein in July last, of one Robert Askland, to whose case attention has already been drawn in the Press. Some correspondence has, I am informed, also passed between you and Askland on the subject.

Askland has now sworn an affidavit detailing the circumstances leading up to, and in connection with, his detention and subsequent release, and I enclose it herewith.

From the Affidavit you will notice in particular the following points viz :—

1. At the *Preliminary Examination* of the kaffirs referred to on 16th August, 1906, Askland in terms of section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code No. 1 of 1903 entered into a Bond for £100 for his due appearance at their trial.
2. When Askland was committed to prison on 24th October no evidence was led as to his alleged intention to abscond, nor was information laid on Oath. On the contrary, and in spite of the terms of section 69 of the Ordinance referred to being of a permissive and not compulsory character, the Magistrate (Mr. Jordan) apparently against his own better judgment, and in consequence of pressure brought to bear upon him by the Prosecutor (Mr. Shaw) sent Askland to gaol.

Section 69 is as follows, the underlining being mine :—

“ *Whenever any person is bound by recognizance to give evidence or is likely to give material evidence before a Magistrate or any Criminal Court in respect of any offence, any Magistrate or Judge of the Supreme Court if he sees fit upon information being made in writing and on oath that such person is about to abscond or has absconded may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person; and if such person is arrested any Magistrate or Judge upon being satisfied that the ends of justice would otherwise be defeated may commit such person to prison until the time at which he is required to give evidence unless in the meantime he produce sufficient sureties.....*”

From the statements made by Askland in his affidavit and the provisions of the section quoted it is impossible to conclude otherwise than that a serious blunder has been committed and grave injury caused to Askland, a conclusion which is undoubtedly strengthened by the fact that he was released on the following day (25th October) on his bare word alone and without the sureties asked for on the preceding day.

In view of our former correspondence and your assurance that the conditions of detention would be ameliorated, it is unnecessary to deal with the circumstances of the detention in question as detailed in the enclosed affidavit, but I am to point out that my Committee consider the case of so serious a nature—liable to recurrence unless preventative means are adopted for the protection of the liberty of the subject consistent with the provisions of the Ordinance—as to call for an immediate enquiry into the whole circumstances.

I am therefore directed to ask that such an enquiry shall forthwith take place, and my Committee will be glad to learn the result as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(c) Affidavit by Mr. Askland referred to in the foregoing letter.

I, ROBERT J. ASKLAND, of Johannesburg, make oath and say :—

In July, 1906, a number of outrages were committed by kaffirs on white people in the vicinity of Eloff Street Extension (railway) Crossing, Johannesburg.

At that time I was a Detective Probationer in the Transvaal Town Police, and was together with Detective Probationer Millar detailed to investigate the outrages mentioned.

In consequence of our investigations a number of natives were arrested.

These natives were brought before Mr. Jordan, A.R.M. "B" Court, Johannesburg, and after giving my evidence at their preliminary examination in that Court on 16th August, 1906, I entered into a Bond for £100 to appear at their trial.

On 22nd October, 1906, I was dismissed from the Town Police for being absent without leave. I had been intentionally absent for 26 hours so that I might obtain my dismissal as I did not wish to remain in the force in consequence of the treatment accorded to me by certain officers after their own acknowledgment of my good work during my period of service (19 months).

Having in view the trial before mentioned at which I had been bound over to appear, on the 24th October, I called for Inspector Donovan, C.I.D. in regard to it. I mentioned to him the circumstances in connection with my dismissal from the force, at which he expressed his regret, and we had some conversation in regard to the trial referred to, and also as to the payment of detained witnesses. Mr. Donovan

gave me a letter to the Crown Prosecutor, which I delivered and then returned to Mr. Donovan.

At Mr. Donovan's request I again saw him in the afternoon of the same day (the 24th), and in reply as to what I intended doing, I stated to Mr. Donovan that if unsuccessful in securing employment in Johannesburg in the course of two or three months I might possibly endeavour to find my way to one of the South American Republics.

When I saw Mr. Donovan I had only left the police for two days, and had little or no opportunity of looking for or obtaining employment. I had no desire to shirk my obligation to appear at the trial before mentioned, or at that time to leave the Country, and even had I had I could not have done so, my sole capital then being the small sum of about £3. On the contrary I asked that during the time I was awaiting that trial and another in the Pretoria District for which I was required as a witness I should be paid 10/- per diem.

Mr. Donovan gave me a letter to Mr. Shaw the Prosecutor of "B" Court, on reading which the latter informed the Magistrate (Mr. Jordan) that I was going to leave the country, and that as I was a material witness in the case of Rex v. Albert and nine others, I should be bound over to appear at the trial, and should find surety in £200 for my appearance.

In view of the fact that I had already been bound over in the sum of £100, and that I could not, even although I had wanted to do so, leave the country, I objected to the demand for further security, and Mr. Jordan suggested that my word that I would be present at the trial, would be sufficient. Mr. Shaw insisted on security, laying stress on instructions which he said he had received from the Crown. Mr. Jordan eventually fixed the security for my appearance in two sureties of £50 each, and asked how long I would require to find them. I suggested a week. Mr. Shaw said no time could be given, and I would have to go to prison.

Thereupon I was taken to the prison yard, Government Buildings, where I was herded with criminals till 4.45 p.m. I was then along with criminals taken in "Black Maria" to the Fort. On my arrival there at 5.10 p.m. I was taken to the office where all my property was taken from me. I was then removed to one of the many yards, kept standing there in a pelting rain, subjected to the gaze of convicts returning from work and ordered about by one of the warders as if I were a criminal. I was not even allowed to smoke, although supper was offered to me, consisting of black tea and a piece of bread.

From the yard mentioned I was taken out into the street along with criminals under an armed escort, in full view of the public, and removed to another part of the prison. I was locked up all night in the Civil Debtors' prison.

The following morning (the 25th) at 8 a.m. I received breakfast, consisting of "skilly," bread and black tea, and was then taken, again

under armed escort, to the prison office, where I had my property returned to me; was again placed in "Black Maria" with criminals and taken to Government Buildings. On alighting there I had to run the gauntlet of the crowd which usually congregates to see the prison van unburdening itself and I experienced the treatment of an ordinary criminal.

At 2.15 p.m. I was taken before Mr. Jordan "B" Court, who asked if I would give an undertaking that I would not leave the country until permitted by the Crown. Having been quite willing to give the required undertaking the previous day I at once did so and was released. There was then no question as to my finding sureties for my appearance at the trial. I was afterwards permitted by the Law Department to draw 10/- per diem while waiting trial of the cases referred to.

At my appearance before Mr. Jordan on the 24th October, the day I was taken to the Fort, no evidence was asked, nor was any led by Mr. Shaw the Prosecutor in support of the allegation that I was to abscond, or any affidavit filed to that effect. I did not receive a copy of any information in that connection, to which I would have been entitled.

I append to this affidavit a copy of my testimonials for the last nine years, from which it will be seen that my record of service is exceptionally good and clean, and is certainly of a character which should have protected me from the ignominy and disgrace inseparable from the circumstances before narrated.

Sworn this 13th day of December, 1906, at Johannesburg.

ROBERT J. ASKLAND.

Before me, CLEM D. WEBB, J.P.

(d) *Copy Testimonials referred to in the foregoing Affidavit.*

(1)

NATAL POLICE DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that No. 1964 Sergt. O. R. J. Askland was enrolled in the Natal Police on the 21st day of June, 1897, at the age of 23 years; that he served seven years 273 days, and that he is discharged at his own request by purchase on payment of the sum of £5.

CHARACTER—VERY GOOD.

Dated at P.M.Burg, Natal, March 20th, 1905.

G. MARDALL,

Asst. Com. of Police.

(2)

This is to certify that during the past two years in which Sergt. Askland of the Natal Police has been stationed in this Division, both

as Assistant Prosecuting Sergeant at the seat of Magistracy and in charge of the Police Station at Halberg Spruit, he has to my knowledge discharged his duties with energy, ability and fearlessness, and in quitting the Natal Force to better his position in the Transvaal he has my best wishes for the advancement his capabilities ensure the achievement of.

MAYNARD MATTHEWS,
Magistrate, Dundee.

Dundee, 20th March, 1907.

(3) CUTTING FROM THE "NATAL MERCURY," JUNE, 1902.

Detective R. Askland, who now occupies the post of Investigating Officer for the Director of Supplies, vacated by Detective Bates—who will be best remembered by the Mann & Stainbank case, and who was promoted to the Inspectorship for the Cape Colony—is proving a worthy successor. In the two months he has been here he has succeeded in enriching the Government Coffers by nearly £1,000. It would be a rather profitable investment for the Government to go in for a few more men like Askland—it might help towards meeting the expenses of the war.

(4) POLICE ACT, 1894.

Under the powers vested in me under Act 3, 1900, and Act No. 1, 1894, I do hereby appoint Oscar Robert Julius Askland, Lance-Sergeant of the Natal Police Force, to institute and conduct prosecutions at the public instance in the Court of the Assistant Magistrate at Dundee, and to attend preliminary examinations in the said Court.

Given under my hand at Pietermaritzburg the 26th day of August, 1903.

G. A. DE ROQUEFUIT LABISTOUR,
Attorney-General.

N.P. 55.

(5) *Should this parchment be lost or mislaid no duplicate of it can be obtained.*

Parchment No. 148.

TRANSVAAL TOWN POLICE.

Parchment Certificate of Character* on discharge of No. 2681 *Rank Trooper Name* Robert Askland who joined the above named Force on the 30th day of March, 1905, and was discharged on the 22nd day of October, 1906 in consequence of† Dismissal on account of absence without leave.

His general conduct during the period of his service was until latterly Good.

DESCRIPTION.

Age 32 years. *Height* 6 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Colour of Hair Fair. *Colour of Eyes* Blue.
Complexion Fair.
Special Distinguishing Marks (if any) Nil.
Parish and County where born Stockholm, Sweden.
Single, Married or Widower Single.

Given under my hand and seal at Johannesburg this 22nd day of October, 1906.

C. R. M. O'BRIEN, Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

* *This Certificate is given without any alteration or erasure.*

† *Insert here the circumstances under which discharge takes place.*

(e) *Secretary, Law Department, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,
 Pretoria, 28th December, 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th instant addressed to the Acting Attorney-General on the subject of the case of Mr. Robert J. Askland who was detained in prison on the 24th October last as a witness in the case of Rex versus Albert and nine others and beg to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. D. KEAY,
For Secretary to the Law Department.

The Secretary,
 Rand Pioneers Association,
 P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(f) *Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to Secretary, Law Department.*

1-11 Cullinan Building (Basement),
 Simmonds Street,
 Johannesburg, 18th January, 1907.

H. Tennant, Esq., C.M.G.,
 Secretary to the Law Department,
 Pretoria.

SIR,

With reference to my letter to the Acting Attorney-General of

the 24th ulto, and your acknowledgment of the 28th following, on the subject of the case of Robert J. Askland who was detained as a witness in prison, I shall now be glad to hear from you further.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(g) *Secretary, Law-Department, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,

Pretoria, 7th February, 1907.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo and to previous correspondence on the subject of the detention of Mr. Askland, a witness in the case of Rex versus Albert and nine others, I have the honour to inform you that the Government has now decided to pay Mr. Askland at the rate of £1 per diem for the whole period during which he was detained as a witness, namely from the 24th October, 1906 to 24th January, 1907.

A cheque for £46 10s. being the balance due in addition to the fees which he has already drawn as a detained witness at the rate of 10/- per diem has accordingly been forwarded to him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. TENNANT,

Secretary to the Law Department.

The Secretary,

Rand Pioneers Association,

P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(2). Treatment of Prisoners awaiting Trial.

(a) *Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to the Attorney-General.*

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),

Simmonds Street,

Johannesburg, 3rd June, 1907,

The Hon. J. de Villiers, M.L.A.,

Attorney-General, Pretoria.

Sir,

I am directed by my Executive Committee to forward for your

information the enclosed cutting from the "Rand Daily Mail" of the 21st ulto on the subject of the treatment in Johannesburg Prison of prisoners awaiting trial.

My Committee consider that if the statements made in the letter are in accordance with fact—and this from various rumours which have reached them they are inclined to believe is the case—they reveal a state of affairs which ought not in any civilised country to be permitted. They therefore wish to draw your attention to the matter in the hope that if it is not at present the subject of enquiry you will see that such steps as you may consider advisable are taken to improve the conditions under which untried prisoners are at present detained.

My Committee concede that the subject is one not without difficulties, but, on the other hand, it is common ground that everyone is held to be innocent until proved guilty, and while there may be, and probably are, many cases in which there is little room for doubt, still it may be that some perfectly respectable person, through circumstances which may not ultimately be justified, comes under the control of the law and his detention meanwhile is sufficiently degrading without the stigma attaching to treatment of the character set forth in the enclosed cutting.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(b) *Extract from the "Rand Daily Mail" of Tuesday, 21st May, 1907, referred to in the preceding letter:—*

TO THE EDITOR,

As I have had the most unique experience of being detained in the Fort for a period of fourteen days awaiting trial, I think it is only right on my part that I should let the public know the true facts as regards the treatment meted out to awaiting trial prisoners in the hope that any other unfortunate man who may have the ill-luck to be placed there may receive some consideration, and not be treated as condemned before he is found guilty.

I have always been led to believe that as far as justice goes, a man is innocent until he has been found guilty. However, that does not apply to Johannesburg, for from the moment you are arrested you are damned and practically guilty in the eyes of the C.I.D. and police. Now, as regards the Fort, I would suggest that they use the motto, "All hope abandon ye who enter here." If the authorities would take this motto and have it painted over the entrance to the Fort they would at least be telling the truth. A man is arrested and taken to the charge office of the division in which he was arrested. At about 9 p.m. the same night he is removed to Marshall Square and kept

there until next morning. He does not receive a bite of food from the time he is arrested until next morning, when he receives a cup of tea and about four ounces of bread and butter. He is then marched to Government Square and if he has not money to pay for a cab he is obliged to walk handcuffed through the streets. On arrival at Court he has to remain all day without any food until he arrives at the Fort that night. At the court-yard no arrangements are made for men awaiting trial. Every time he has need to obey the calls of nature he is obliged to be handcuffed to a policeman with a native policeman behind and marched through the street to the latrines.

During the day and before the prisoner appears in Court he is marched up to the C.I.D. offices where he has his photo and finger prints taken, and then stripped and marks taken. Now, I have no objection to this, but after one's finger prints are taken one is obliged to sign them under the printed words "(convict's signature)," which, I think, is scandalous and a disgrace to our present day civilisation. It proves that the C.I.D. makes criminals. I interviewed the Attorney-General on May 4th about this matter, and he promised me that he would enquire into the matter. After my release I saw the Chief of the C.I.D. about the matter and all that I could get from him was that my finger prints would be destroyed. As for the signature, he said I should have objected, but I don't suppose he thought that had I done so I would very likely have had a charge brought against me for disobeying orders. Civility does not exist in the C.I.D. offices. Anyone going there for a permit to visit friends at the Fort has to wait their leisure. After receiving a permit one has to take it to the Governor of the Fort and await his pleasure. I know of two instances in which two ladies were kept waiting, one for five hours and the other four just for his signature to their permits.

All awaiting trial prisoners are kept in one place. No distinction is made. One is obliged to mix with all sorts of men, and I can assure you that after a week amongst them one learns a great deal about things criminal. This is helping crime instead of preventing it, and the sooner this state of things is remedied the better it will be. In the awaiting trial yards at the present time there is a young lad who was convicted and sentenced to two and a half years for a certain offence. The authorities thought it unwise to mix him with the other prisoners so they have put him with the awaiting trial prisoners, amongst the finest school of criminals you could get. It would have been far better to have released him altogether than to have him amongst such surroundings. He has been in the yard now for about five months, and evidently no effort is being made to redeem him. Now as far as the food or diet which is served out to awaiting trial prisoners is concerned, it is much worse than that which is issued to convicts. The diet one receives is black coffee and bread in the morning, soup, meat and bread for dinner (on alternate days beans or vegetables are issued in lieu of meat), and black coffee and bread again *for supper*.

A person awaiting trial, unless he has a solicitor, has no chance of arranging his defence. If he wants to go out under escort he has to apply to the Public or Crown Prosecutor for escort and, it is three or four days before he receives an answer, and then all his business must be done within earshot of the escort which practically gives him no chance whatever. His correspondence is opened and treated by the censor.

My object in writing this is to let the public know how things really are in the hope that those poor unfortunate ones who may have the bad luck to be detained there, may receive some better treatment than has been meted out in the past. I am, etc.,

A. H. SAVAGE.

Fordsburg, May 18th.

(c) *Secretary, Law Department, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers*

Attorney-General's Office,
Pretoria, 6th June, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant on the subject of the treatment in Johannesburg Prison of prisoners awaiting trial and, to acquaint you that it will receive the Attorney-General's consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. TENNANT,
Secretary to the Law Department.

The Secretary,
Rand Pioneers,
P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(d) *Secretary, Law Department, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,
Pretoria, 19th June, 1907.

SIR,

In continuation of my acknowledgment of your letter dated the 3rd instant on the subject of the treatment of prisoners awaiting trial in the Johannesburg Prison, I have the honour to state with regard to the allegation contained in the annexure to your letter to the effect that "After receiving a permit one has to take it to the Governor of the Fort and await his pleasure" that there is never any delay in providing the public with official permits for the purpose of visiting

friends in the Johannesburg Gaol awaiting trial. Arrangements are so made that in the event of the absence of the Governor or Deputy Governor, the Chief Warder or his assistant may sign permits, and on Sundays or holidays when only the Governor or Deputy Governor and one Chief Warder are on duty, all applicants if in possession of a permit from the Criminal Investigation Department are permitted to have a visit before the official permits issued at the Gaol are signed by the Governor.

In regard to the accommodation for awaiting trial prisoners, I beg to state that the accommodation for awaiting trial prisoners at the Fort in Johannesburg is the best accommodation in the Colony—each prisoner being provided with a separate cell. It is true that there is only one general exercise yard and prisoners can intermingle when at exercise.

With reference to the young lad who was convicted and sentenced to 2½ years for a certain offence, this lad was detained in the awaiting trial section on the order of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

It is considered that the food laid down for awaiting trial prisoners is quite sufficient. It is better than the diet issued to convicted prisoners between 7 days and three months, although it is not quite so good as the diet issued to prisoners with sentences over three months.

With regard to the statement that “A person awaiting trial, unless he has a Solicitor, has no chance of arranging his defence,” I beg to inform you that Gaol Regulation No. 631 provides that interviews with legal advisers be out of hearing of a Prison official. Any interview however that a prisoner under escort may have must necessarily be overheard.

As regards the allegations against the Police I am still investigating the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. TENNANT,

Secretary to the Law Department.

The Secretary,
Rand Pioneers,
P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(e) Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to Secretary, Law Department.

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 21st June, 1907.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your

letter dated the 19th inst., on the subject of the treatment of prisoners awaiting trial in the Johannesburg Prison, which I shall submit to my Executive Committee at their first meeting.

I note that you are pursuing your investigations in regard to the allegations against the Police, and no doubt you will communicate the result of these to me at your early convenience.

In case my Committee desire to hand the correspondence on completion to the Press for publication I take it the Attorney-General will have no objection to their doing so.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

H. TENNANT, Esq.,
Secretary to the Law Department.
Pretoria.

(f) *Secretary, Law Department, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Attorney-General's Office,

Pretoria, 10th July, 1907.

Sir,

In reply to your further communication of the 21st ultimo on the subject of the treatment of prisoners awaiting trial in the Johannesburg Prison I have the honour to state with regard to the allegations against the Police contained in the annexure to your previous communication I am informed that:—

1. *Prisoners considered guilty before being tried.*—This allegation has absolutely no foundation whatever and considering the large number of prisoners dealt with, and the exceedingly small number of complaints on the subject, would tend to show that the allegation cannot be supported. All unconvicted prisoners are treated with the greatest leniency possible and are afforded every opportunity of defending themselves.

2. *Complaint against rations issued at Marshall Square.*—Prisoners arrested over night are not fed when they are put into the cells at Marshall Square but they are supplied with breakfast before they are sent up to Court. No arrangements are made for feeding prisoners at the Court yard; those who are sent down daily from the Fort receive their breakfast before leaving and are given a loaf of bread which they consume in the Court Yard. Awaiting trial prisoners sent from the Police cells are always allowed to purchase food if they have any money and are also allowed to receive food sent in by their friends.

All prisoners dealt with by the Magistrates before 1 p.m., are sent to the Fort in the Prison Van between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., those prisoners dealt with in the afternoon are sent up between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.

3. *Awaiting trial prisoners sent handcuffed from Marshall Square to the Court Yard.*—All prisoners sent from Marshall Square have to be marched to the Court Yard every morning and only those are handcuffed with whom it is desirable to take that precaution.

4. *Marching from the Court Yard to the Latrines.*—The want of latrines within the immediate precincts of the Prisoners' Yard is felt but there are considerable structural difficulties in the way. The present arrangement is the best under the circumstances.

The precaution of handcuffing prisoners on their way to the Public Latrines immediately outside the Court yard is only taken in regard to those prisoners who are charged with serious offences and those who there is reason to believe will endeavour to make their escape at the first opportunity.

5. *Signing Finger-prints under Convict's signature.*—On the 14th May last instructions were issued for the word "convict" to be obliterated in respect of prisoners who are not convicted prisoners.

6. *Complaint—civility at C.I.D.*—There is no foundation whatever for this complaint. A very large number of people of every grade of society are seen daily at the Criminal Investigation Department Office, and there have never been any complaints with regard to want of civility on the part of the staff.

7. *Delay in giving permits to visit prisoners at the Fort.*—There are no grounds for this complaint; all permits to visit prisoners at the Fort are given without any delay and no other complaint has been made with regard to this matter.

H. TENNANT,

Secretary to the Law Department.

The Secretary,
Rand Pioneers,
P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(g) *Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to Secretary, Law Department.*

1-11 Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,

Johannesburg, 27th July, 1907.

H. Tennant, Esq.,
Secretary of the Law Department,
Pretoria.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of

your letter of the 10th instant on the subject of the treatment of untried prisoners in Johannesburg Prison, which I submitted to a meeting of my Executive Committee held yesterday.

As indicated to you in my letter of the 21st ulto., I am in accordance with the wishes of the Committee forwarding a copy of our correspondence to the Press for publication.

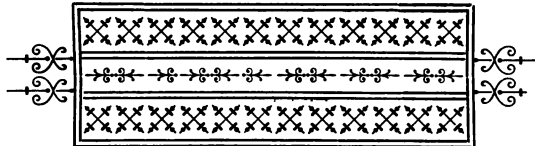
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.



X.—RENEWAL OF GOLD CLAIM LICENCES.

- (a) *Telegram from Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to H.E. the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, dated 12th November, 1906.*

Committee Rand Pioneers wish to bring to your notice extensive hardship in present state of depression of forfeiture under Gold Law of claims for non-payment of licences. In many cases licences have been paid for number of years and were it not through sheer temporary want necessary funds would still be paid. One particular case brought to my Committee's notice, Kleinenberg holding 137 claims advertised for sale Thursday first. These claims held for last nine years and if sale could be postponed for some little time and protection given the licences would shortly be renewed. Committee consider this in interest of Government and would urge granting extension otherwise capital locked up lost and prospect of development where claims situated disappears. Favorable reply urgently looked for.

- (b) *Telegram from H. E. the Acting Lieutenant-Governor to Secretary, Rand Pioneers, dated 13th November, 1906.*

Your telegram received and matter under consideration. It will come before Executive Council to-morrow.

- (c) *Telegram Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to H. E. the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, dated 13th November, 1906,*

Thanks for telegram received re claim licences. Kindly wire me immediately on decision Executive Council.

- (d) *Telegram H.E. the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

14th November.—In reply to your telegram of 12th., matter has been considered by Executive Council who were desirous of shewing every consideration in the matter of Government dues. Under present conditions they do not see their way to agree to a general postponement of the payment of claim licences which would be the effect of the action they are asked to take. Moreover the question is one in which the owners of private ground held under claim licences are interested.

XI.—CHINESE COOLIES.

(1). Chinese in Electric Tram Cars.

(a) *Secretary Rand Pioneers, to Town Clerk.*

1-11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 22nd September, 1906.

SIR,

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon the following matter was brought to the notice of my Committee by Mr. George Kent, one of the members thereof.

On the morning of Wednesday last Mr. Kent was coming to town by the Electric Car leaving Troyeville at 8.25 a.m. By the same car there also travelled a Chinaman, and on complaint being made to the Conductor by Mr. Kent he was informed that the Chinaman being in possession of a permit from the Tramway Traffic Manager he could not be prevented from using the car.

In view of the attitude already adopted by the Town Council in regard to the prohibition of coloured persons riding on the cars, and the use of cabs by Chinamen, my Committee cannot understand why permits should in any circumstances be granted to Chinamen to ride on the cars, and they can only assume that permits issued have been granted through some misapprehension. In any case my Committee are of opinion that the issuing of such permits should at once be stopped, and I have been instructed to call the attention of the Council to the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(b) *Town Clerk to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Town Clerk's Office,
Johannesburg, 24th September, 1906.

Re COLOURED PERSONS ON TRAMWAYS.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 22nd instant which is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN DOVE,

Town Clerk.

(c) *Town Clerk to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Municipal Offices,
Town Clerk's Department,
Johannesburg, 4th October, 1906.

The Secretary,
Rand Pioneers,
P.O. Box No. 2998, Johannesburg.

Sir,

COLOURED PERSONS ON TRAMCARS.

With reference to your letter of the 22nd ult. on the above subject, I have the honour to inform you that the Chinaman referred to by you is a high-class Chinaman employed by the Chamber of Mines Labour Importation Agency and is in possession of a special permit granted by the Tramway and Lighting Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. W. OWEN,

For Town Clerk.

(2) Use of Cabs and Footpaths by Chinese Coolies and Coloured Persons.

(a) *Secretary Rand Pioneers, to Town Clerk, Johannesburg.*

1-11 Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,

Johannesburg, 4th June, 1907.

The Town Clerk,
Johannesburg.

**USE OF CABS AND FOOTPATHS BY CHINESE COOLIES
AND COLOURED PERSONS.**

SIR,

With reference to my correspondence with you in October, 1905, I am directed by my Executive Committee to ask you to be good enough to direct the attention of the Town Council to a Bye-law recently adopted by the Town Council of Germiston.

The Bye-law which is preceded by the condition that "cabs for "the conveyance of white persons only shall be rated as first class, "and that no driver of a first class cab shall be allowed to convey "coloured persons of any kind (*i.e.* Chinamen included) in such "vehicles as passengers" is as follows :—

"1. (c). The Local Authority shall have the right to grant

licences for vehicles specially set apart for coloured persons of any kind, such vehicles to be very clearly marked in bold letters "For Coloured Persons only." Coloured persons shall include Chinamen."

In your letter to me of 6th October, 1905, you mentioned that the Works Committee had decided that the Government were to be approached on the subject, and my Committee trust, if the matter is not already under consideration, that the Council will take such action as may be necessary for the adoption of a somewhat similar Bye-law to the one quoted above.

I am sending copies of this letter to the various Ratepayers' Associations and inviting their co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(b) *Letter sent to various Ratepayers' Associations.*

1 - 11, Cullinan Building (Basement),
Simmonds Street,
Johannesburg, 4th June, 1906.

USE OF CABS AND FOOTPATHS BY CHINESE COOLIES
AND COLOURED PERSONS.

SIR,

In October, 1905, I had some correspondence with the Commissioner of Police and the Town Clerk of Johannesburg in regard to the adoption of a Bye-Law regulating the above, and I was then informed that the Town Council were to approach the Government on the subject, although they were not hopeful of the result seeing that the then Government had already declined to confirm certain proposed Bye-Laws which had been framed for the regulation and control of the use of cycles by natives.

Recently the Town Council of Germiston have adopted a Bye-Law providing for the Licensing of cabs specially set apart for the use of coloured persons, and I enclose a copy of a letter which I am to-day, on the instructions of my Committee, sending to the Town Clerk with reference thereto.

My Committee are of opinion that a Bye-Law of a character somewhat similar to that adopted by the Germiston Town Council might with great advantage be passed by the Municipality of Johannesburg, and they will be glad if your Association will support

their action in the matter, which is of so much importance to the white population.

If your Association can see their way to meet the wishes of my Committee, I would suggest that they do so by letter to the Town Clerk or by a Resolution adopted and communicated to that official.

I shall be glad to hear from you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAV. DALGETY,

Secretary.

(c) *Town Clerk, Johannesburg, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Town Clerk's Office,

Johannesburg, 4th June, 1907.

Re CABS AND FOOTPATHS.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of even date which is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TAYLOR,

Town Clerk.

The Secretary,

Rand Pioneers,

Box 2998, Johannesburg.

(d) *Secretary, Rand Pioneers, to Town Clerk, Johannesburg.*

111, Cullinan Building (Basement),

Simmonds Street,

Johannesburg, 31st July, 1907.

The Town Clerk,

P.O. Box 1049,

Johannesburg.

USE OF CABS AND FOOTPATHS BY CHINESE COOLIES AND
COLOURED PERSONS.

SIR,

I beg to refer you to my letter to you of the 4th ulto and your acknowledgement of the same date.

I shall now be glad to hear what action has been or is proposed to be taken by the Town Council in connection with the above.

I have the honour to be

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
DAV. DALGETY,
Secretary.

(d) *Town Clerk, Johannesburg, to Secretary, Rand Pioneers.*

Municipal Offices,
Town Clerk's Department,
Johannesburg, August 3rd, 1907.

The Secretary, Rand Pioneers (Incorporated),
P.O. Box 2998,
Johannesburg.

USE OF CABS BY CHINESE COOLIES AND COLOURED PERSONS.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and to state that a Bye-Law has been drafted and will be submitted to the Works Committee at its next meeting after which I shall inform you of the decision arrived at.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
D. BALLINGALL PATTISON,
Deputy Town Clerk.

CONSTITUTION and RULES and REGULATIONS

OF THE

RAND PIONEERS (Incorporated)

(Revised to 23rd February, 1907).

1. The name of the Association shall be the "RAND PIONEERS."
2. The object of the Association is to maintain the *esprit de corps* amongst those who came to the Rand in the early days of the Goldfields, and made it their permanent residence, and amongst their sons or direct male descendants; and for that purpose the Association may *inter alia* acquire, by purchase or otherwise, premises for the use of the Members.
3. The qualification of a Member shall be that he had resided continuously on the Rand for what in the opinion of the Committee will be considered a reasonable period previous to the 31st December, 1890, or, having arrived shortly before that time, have remained as a resident for a further period of at least two years thereafter. The sons and direct male descendants of full age of Members or Pioneers who are, or might have been eligible as Members, shall also be entitled to Membership.
4. The formation of a Branch of the Association to be called the "RAND WOMEN PIONEERS" shall be competent, and, in the event of such formation, the present Constitution and Rules shall apply to such Branch, *mutatis mutandis*. An entrance fee of 10/6, and an annual subscription of 10/6 shall be payable in respect of Membership of such Branch.
- 5.—Applications for admission as Members must be in writing, and must be accompanied by particulars of the candidate's full name, occupation and address, the date of his arrival and period of residence on the Rand, and such other information as by the Managing Committee be deemed necessary to enable it to judge of the applicant's eligibility. Applications must be signed by two Members of the Association, who will vouch for the correctness of the statements therein.
6. Applications for admission as Members must be submitted to the next ensuing meeting of the Managing Committee, who are empowered to elect or reject such applicants by ballot or in such other manner as it may think fit.

7. All Members shall on election pay an entrance fee of One Guinea, and in addition, a subscription of One Guinea, but in the case of Members elected during the last quarter of the financial year, the sum payable by them in respect of subscription shall only be 5/3. The yearly subscription thereafter will be One Guinea, payable in advance on or before the 1st September of each year.

8. Members in arrear with their subscriptions or other payments to the Association shall not be competent to vote on any occasion.

9. On the election of a new Member, the Secretary shall notify the same to him, and shall furnish him with a copy of the Rules and Regulations, and call upon him to pay the amount of his entrance fee and subscription; and until the same shall be paid, he shall not be entitled to the privileges of Membership. If the amount be not paid within one month from the date of such notification, the election shall be void. As the payment of these sums will entitle a Member to enjoy every benefit of the Association, so such payment by him shall be considered as his distinct acknowledgment of and acquiescence in the Rules and Regulations of the Association.

10. Any Member desirous of resigning his Membership may tender his resignation to the Committee, who shall accept the same, provided all amounts due by him to the Association shall have been paid.

11. If it should come to the notice of the Committee that any Member of the Association has been guilty of any improper or ungentlemanly conduct, and it be satisfied, on the representations made, of the truth of the allegations, such member shall be subject to one or more of the following penalties:—

- (a) To be suspended from membership for such period as the Committee may think fit;
- (b) To be called upon by the Committee to resign;
- (c) To be expelled;
- (d) To be expelled and declared ineligible for re-election;

Provided, however, that such Member may appeal to a General Meeting of Members.

12. The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Managing Committee to be elected from the Members. The Committee shall consist of a President, two vice-Presidents, and nine other Members, who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Association. Nominations for the Committee, signed by two Members of the Association, shall be handed in to the Secretary not later than the day prior to the meeting.

Members of Committee shall be eligible for re-election without notice.

13. So long as they do not conflict with these presents, the Committee shall have

- (a) the right to make such Bye-Laws as they think desirable for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Association.
- (b) the right to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer and such further officials as they may approve, at such remuneration as it may fix and determine,
- (c) the custody and the control of all papers, documents, records, etc., presented to, and the property of the Association.

Three Members of the Committee shall form a quorum, and the Committee shall meet as circumstances require.

14. Any Member of the Committee who shall without leave absent himself from three consecutive meetings of the Committee shall *ipso facto* cease to be a Member of the Committee. Vacancies occurring in the Committee at any time not within one month before the date of the Annual General Meeting, shall be filled up by the remaining members. Such new Members will only hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

15. All accounts against the Association shall be submitted to the Committee for settlement.

16. The Banking account of the Association shall be kept at a Johannesburg Bank, in the name of the "RAND PIONEERS." All cheques drawn on the account shall be signed by two Members of the Committee and countersigned by the Secretary,

17. The Annual General Meeting of the Members shall be held in the second week in October, of which not less than fourteen days' notice shall be given, for the purpose of receiving a report on the general affairs of the Association, together with a financial statement to 31st August preceding, and for the election of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year. Fifteen Members shall form a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, unless otherwise provided for in these rules. All votes shall be taken by a show of hands, unless a ballot is demanded by not less than five members. The Chairman shall fix the time and mode of such ballot. The meeting may be adjourned and re-adjourned by a majority of votes.

18. The Managing Committee shall have the power to call a Special General Meeting at any time, and must do so on receiving a requisition to that effect, signed by not less than ten Members of the Association, specifying the objects of such meeting. At such meeting, of which not less than seven days' notice shall be given, no other matter than that named by the Committee or in the requisition shall be taken into consideration. In cases of special urgency, the Committee shall be entitled in their discretion to dispense with the required notice of meeting. The meeting may be adjourned or re-adjourned by a majority of votes.

19. All members of the Association shall communicate their addresses from time to time to the Secretary, who shall keep an official Register of the member's addresses.

20. In cases of doubt as to the strict meaning of any rule or bye-law, the interpretation of the Committee shall be binding on Members.

21. No new rule or alteration of rules shall at any time be made without the sanction of two-thirds of the Members present and voting at a General Meeting (Special or otherwise). A copy of such rule or proposed alteration shall lay for inspection at the Secretary's office for at least seven days before such meeting, and notice thereof shall be given to the Members by circular.



LIST OF MEMBERS

As at 31st August, 1907.

Former Members of Committee denoted thus—*

Present Members " " " —†

		<i>Date of arrival on Rand.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Aburrow, Charles	... Box 534, J'burg	May, 1889	Mar 22, 1904
Acutt, Courtney	... " 1342, "		Aug 4, 1903
Adamson, Thomas	... c/o Miss Adamson, Jersey Ho, Dollar, Scotland	Sept, "	Aug 4, "
Adcock, C. C.	... Box 6613, J'burg	Nov, 1886	Sept 3, "
Adcock, R. W.	... " 1184, "	1889	Apr 26, 1905
Adlam, Joseph C.	... " 2998, "	Dec, 1886	Sept 8, 1903
Adler, Heinrich Wolf	... Geldenhuis Deep G.M. Co., Ltd.	Pioneer's Son	June 23, 1905
Adler, Henry	... Box 1059, J'burg	1887	Jan 11, "
Ainsworth, Herbert	... " 1153, "	Aug. 1889	Aug 4, 1903
Airth, George R.	... " 155, "	1890	Mar 22, 1904
Alexander, Adam	... " 2590, "	1888	Sept 8, 1903
Alexander, A. D.	... " 76, "	1887	Aug 18, "
Alexander, Bernard	... " 2590, "	May, "	Sept 8, "
Alexander, F. C. W.	... (Deceased)	May 7, "	Aug 4, "
Alexander, Fraser F.	... Crown Deep, Ltd.	Oct, 1885	Aug 12, "
Alexander, Julius	... Box 2590, J'burg	Mar, 1888	Sept 6, 1904
Alexander, Scott	... New Club, J'burg	1887	Sept 22, 1903
Allsop, George	... Box 421, J'burg	Mar 20, 1888	Aug 11, 1905
Andersson, Charles L.	... " 2162, "	1887	Sept 20, 1904
Anderson, K. Dunbar	... (Deceased)	Mar, 1889	Sept 8, "
Andrews, G. S. Burt	... Box 1049, J'burg		Nov 29, "
Armitage, W. F.	... Louise Buildings, President St., J'burg	1887	Sept 17, "
Arthur, W. Mackie	... New Club, J'burg	Mar, 1888	Oct 29, 1903
Ashley, Charles	... Castle Brewery, Kimberley	Mar 8, 1887	Nov 11, 1905
Awdry, J. A.	... Box 3423, J'burg	Aug, "	Aug 18, 1903
Bailey, M.L.A., Abe	... Box 50, J'burg	Mar, 1887	Jan 11, 1905
Bain, C. A. O.	... " 184, "	Dec 13, "	Nov 29, 1904
Ballantine, William	... " 478, "	Feb 19 "	Oct 12, 1906
Banfield, C. L.	... " 667, "	Dec 16, 1889	Sept 23, 1903
Bantjes, J. G.	... P.O. Klerkskraal via Pctchefstroom	1884	Aug 4, "
Baragwanath, John Albert	... Box 329, J'burg	Feb, 1887	Sept 24, 1906
Barber, Fred H.	... Hillside, Grey St., Grahamstown	May, 1886	Sept 13, 1903
Barnes, A. W. Black	... Booyens' Hotel, Booyens	Feb, 1887	Apr 19, 1904
<i>Barnett, Arthur</i>	... Box 246, J'burg	May 15, 1888	Sept 3, 1903

Barrett, C. H.	... Box 66, Pretoria	1887	Jan 12, 1904
Barrett, Percy	... " 22, Benoni	Jun 27, 1889	Aug 18, 1903
Barry, J. W.	... Rand Club, J'burg	Feb 1886	Oct 17, "
Batten, W. H.	... Box 3960, J'burg	Dec, 1887	Nov 16, 1906
Baumann, Richard	... " 1397, "	Mar 25, 1889	Nov 10, 1905
Beadon, R. B.	... New Club, J'burg	Mar 5, "	Oct 4, 1904
Beart, W. J.	... Box 1778, J'burg	"	Mar 23, "
Beart, C. H.	... Messrs. Curtis & Co., Commissioner St., J'burg	"	Mar 29, "
Beaton, Simon.	... Box 5453, J'burg	Mar, 1888	Jul 27, 1906
Beck, Friedrich Emil A.	... " 1142, "	Apr 18, 1889	Mar 10, 1905
Beckmann, A. Eckart	... " 417, "	Jul 15, 1887	Aug 4, 1903
Begemann, Marthinus Andr.	Permanent Bldgs, J'burg	July, 1886	Aug 24, 1906
Bell, Fred. W.	... Box 5666, J'burg	Aug 3, 1889	Aug 18, 1903
Bellgrove, Chas. F.	... " 4278, "	Sept, "	Jan 11, 1905
Benjamin, Henry	... " 3112, "	June, 1887	Oct 7, 1903
Benjamin, Montie	...	Dec, 1888	July 28, 1905
Berger, Charles	... " 1784, "	1885	Sept 20, 1904
Bernard, William	... " 86, Heidelberg	June, 1890	Feb 15, 1905
Bertram, Adolph Stuart	... " 6, Germiston	Sept 2, 1887	Nov. 2, 1906
†Bettington, Colonel	... Rand Club, J'burg	April, 1888	Aug 4, 1903
Bevington Richard G.	... Box 1091, J'burg	Nov 6, 1887	Sept 3, "
Biccard, F. Louis	... Winchester House, J'burg	Feb, "	Jan 12, 1904
Bielski, William M.	... Stock Exchange, J'burg	1888	Jan 11, 1905
Bilbrough, James F.	... Box 1091, J'burg	June, 1889	Sept 3, 1903
Blades, Thomas	... " 1973, "	Sept, 1887	Mar 29, 1904
Blaine, B. Waldegrave	... " 1363, "	Aug 24, 1888	Aug 4, 1903
Blake, William James	... " 806, "	June "	July 28, 1905
Blane, William	... " 2863, "	Mar 17, 1889	"
Blewitt, J.	... " 5722, "	Aug 15, "	Dec 22, 1903
Blight, Tom R.	... Booyens	Feb, 1890	Aug 25, 1905
Boggie, Charles E.	... Box 4477, J'burg	1888	Oct 7, 1903
Rompas, G. G.	... " 1167, "	Apr 22, "	Sept 23, 1903
Bond, E. Whateley	... " 121, "	Sept 24, 1887	Aug 4, "
Boss, A. A.	... " 562, "	Feb, 1888	" 18, "
Bottomley, Herbert	... " 355, Krugersd'p	Sept, 1886	Oct 25, 1904
Boustred, W. R.	Boustred's Buildings, Fox St., J'burg	"	Apr 5, "
Bowker, Bertram Egerton	(Deceased)	Sept. 1887	Sept 6, "
Bradley, Ben	... Rand Club, J'burg	Mar, 1888	Oct 6, 1905
Bradley, C. K.	... Box 1024, "	April, "	Sept 8, 1903
Brauer, C. H.	... Germany	Dec 18, "	" 17, "
*Britten, T. J.	... Box 494, J'burg	June, 1887	Aug 4, "
Brodie, Dr. William Hamp.	80, Smit St., J'burg	Jan, 1889	Dec 22, 1905
Brown, Alex. Faure	... Box 342, J'burg	Feb 1, "	June 9, "
Brown, Andrew	... G.P.O.	Mar 13, "	May 12, "
Brown, Wm. Carson	... Heidelberg	Oct, 1887	Oct 12, 1906
Browne, William Philip	Palace Buildings, Pritchard St., J'burg	June, "	Sept 19, 1905
Buckeridge, Alfred Dennis	Rand Club, J'burg	Nov, "	" 13, 1906
Buckland, J. M.	...		Aug 4, 1903
Burkhardt, Caspar Paul	... Box " 941, "	June, 1889	May 12, 1905
Butterworth, Jos. Henry	... " 6198, "	Jan, "	Oct 25, 1904
Button, T. Parker	... Bergvlei, via J'burg	1888	Sept 17, 1903
Button, S. E.	... The Niekerk G. M. Co., Klerksdorp	Mar, 1887	May 31, 1904
Byrne, Geo. Joseph	...	Apr 29, 1889	Apr 26, 1905

Cahn, Lambert	... Box 593, J'burg	May, 1889	Feb 1, 1905
*Caldecott, Harry S.	... Rand Club, J'burg		Aug 4, 1903
Caldecott, W. A.	... Box 67, J'burg	Oct,	Aug 4, 1904
Cameron, D. G.	... " 4475, "	June, 1886	Feb 9, 1904
Canisius, Chas de G.	... " 2435, "	July, 1888	May 31, "
Canisius, W. de R.	... " 1807, "	May, 1889	Nov 29, "
Cathcart, Robert	... " 157, "	1887	Aug 18, 1903
*Cawse, C. H.	... " 6342, "	June, 1889	Aug 4, "
Clarke, J. F. E.	... " 4213, "	May, 1887	Mar 29, 1904
Cohen, Abner	... " 104, Krugersd'p	Mar. 16, "	Sept 3, 1903
Coleman, Frederick Wm.	... " 1149, J'burg	April,	Sept 19, 1905
Collins, Albert Charles	... " 735, "	Sept 16, 1886	Mar 23, 1906
Collins, Robert C.	... (Deceased)	Dec, 1883	Sept 17, 1903
Compton, Walter George	... Box 495, J'burg	April, 1887	June 8, 1906
Connell, Thomas	... Catholic Club, J'burg	June, "	Mar 1, 1904
Cooke, A. M.M.	... Box 1553, J'burg	Aug 28, "	Aug 4, 1903
Coombe, Martin H.	... " 1145, "	March,	June 9, 1905
Cooper, Morris	... " 165, Germiston	1886	Aug 18, "
Cotter, Arthur J.	... " 1242, J'burg	Sept, 1887	Nov 2, 1906
Cousens, B. L.	... " 4261, J'burg	Jan, 1888	Dec 8, 1903
Cowen, Charles	... c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Lombard St., London	Mar. 2, 1887	May 18, 1906
Cowen, J. H.	... Box 497, J'burg	1890	Aug 24, 1906
Cox, Sydenham Easton Southwell	... " 3669, "	Dec, 1888	Feb 15, 1905
Cramer, Louis	... " 592, "	Oct, 1887	Sept 9, 1903
Cree, Charles S.	... " 922, "	May, 1890	Nov 29, 1904
Cronin, Charles E.	... 307a, Commissioner Street, Troyeville.	Feb, 1886	Sept 3, 1903
Croon, Henry Clement	... Surrey Lodge, West Turffontein.	1889	Apr 26, 1905
Crosbie, Frank	... Box 6, Germiston	"	Sept 9, 1903
Crosby, Will	... East London	1887	Mar 23, 1906
Crosse, Andrew F.	... c/o The New Lisbon- Berlyn Co. Ltd., P.O. Pilgrim's Rest.	Jun 13, 1889	Oct 25, 1904
Crosse, Augustus F.	... Box 27, J'burg	April, 1888	Sept 13, 1906
Croxford, John	... " 588, "	"	Sept 17, 1903
Cruikshank, Richard	... " 806, "	Dec. 1889	April 5, 1904
*Cullinan, M.L.A., Thomas Major	... " 286, "	Sept, 1887	Sept 13, 1904
Cullingworth, H.	... " 614, "	May, 1889	Oct 13, "
Cumming, R. L.	... (Deceased)	Apr 7, "	Sept 3, 1903
Currey, J. G.	... Box 136, J'burg	April, 1887	Sept 17, "
Currie, C. D.	...	Aug, 1889	Sept 23, "
Currie, Richard	... " 614, "	1886	Oct 25, 1904
Curtis, Cecil George	... " 916, Pretoria	Sept, 1887	July 12, "
Curtis, Harry	... The Grange, Milton Ernest, Bedford, England.	1886	Sept 23, "
Curtis, J. S.	... Natal Bldgs., J'burg	April, 1887	Nov 24, 1903
Curtis, John	... Box 193, Jeppes	July, 1888	July 28, 1905
Cuthbert, Rufus A.	... " 149, J'burg	June 7, 1887	Aug 9, 1904
Dallamore, John Walter	... Rosettenville	Oct, 1886	Aug 25, 1905
Dalrymple M.L.C., Hon. William	... Box 2927, J'burg	Feb, 1888	Aug 4, 1903
Dalton, Henry Samuel	... " 1091, "	Dec,	Sept 13, 1904
Damp, Edgar George	... " 2018, "	Dec, 1889	Oct 20, 1905
Danckwerts, Ernest H.	... " 486, "	March, 1887	Feb 15, "

Danziger, B.	... Box 293, J'burg	1888	Aug 4, 1903
Darling, Geo. A.	... 3720, "	Aug.28, 1889	Aug 4, "
Darragh, Rev. John T.	... 30, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg	June, 1887	Oct 20, 1905
Davies, Joseph	... Box 89, J'burg	July 25, 1888	Sept 3, 1903
Dawson, James D.	...	Oct, 1888	Apr 19, 1904
Day, Edward Brown	... Warrenton, C.C.	Dec, 1887	Aug 23, 1905
Dell, Benjamin	... Box 3433, J'burg	Apr, "	Sept 23, 1903
Dickinson, Kenneth B.	... " 2432, "	Sep 20, 1889	Aug 24, 1906
Dickson, Alexander	... " 738, "	"	Nov 2, "
Dickson, G. A. Hamilton	... " 1042, "	"	Aug 18, 1903
Distel, Carl	... " 149, "	Jan 10, 1890	Sept 21, 1906
Doble, Geo. R.	... c/o African Board of Executors, J'burg	Sep 15, 1886	Mar 1, 1904
Dodds, J. B. K.	... Box 1026, J'burg	May 23, "	Sept 17, 1903
Dodds, William	... " 33, "	Apr, 1888	Aug 18, "
Dollar, Douglas John	... " 5200, "	Oct, "	Apr 26, 1905
Dollar, Edward	... " 5200, "	1887	Mar 10, "
Donaldson, J. S.	... " 1075, "	Sep 10, "	Nov 29, 1904
Donaldson, Mark	... " 5790, "	"	Aug 4, 1903
Donnelly, C.	... " 1265, Pretoria	Oct, "	Mar 23, 1906
Donovan, Maurice	... " 4, J'burg	Apr, 1886	Sept 17, 1903
Dowell, Major C. J.	... " 343, "	July 16, 1882	May 14, 1907
Dowling, Alfred	... (Deceased)	Sept, 1886	Sept 20, 1904
Drewett, F. W.	... Box 4735, J'burg	1887	Sept 3, 1903
Duir, Dr. D. P.	... " 610, "	May 15, "	Dec 22, "
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris	... " 2567, "	"	Sept 13, 1904
Eastwood, Arthur Keble	... Haenertsburg, Zoutpansberg	Oct, 1889	Feb 27, 1905
Eastwood, Philip B.	... Pretoria Club, Pretoria	May, 1886	Mar 1, 1904
Eastwood, W. E.	... Box 1167, J'burg	1887	Aug 4, 1903
Eaton, G. W.	... " 13, Benoni	Feb, "	Oct 23, "
Eden, Thomas	... " 147, J'burg	Mar, "	Oct 25, 1904
Edgar, Edward Mortimer	... " 3960, "	July, 1889	Nov 16, 1906
Edwards, G. T. J.	... " 343, "	Nov, 1887	Sept 17, 1903
Edwards, Wm. Moorcroft	... " 37, Krugersd'p	June, 1886	Aug 11, 1905
Elton, James A.	...	May, 1888	Nov 24, 1903
Ellis, J. Dowell	... " 1195, J'burg	1886	Sept 9, 1904
Emley, Frank	... " 1603, "	1888	Oct 4, "
Epler, Adolphe	... " 907, "	Apr 23, 1889	Apr 5, "
Epton, W. M.	... Mines Dept., J'burg	Mar, "	Mar 29, "
Erasmus, J. L. P.	... Box 264, J'burg	Apr, 1887	Sept 23, 1903
Eustice, George	... " 4606, "	Aug 23, 1888	Sept 24, 1906
Evans, Frank	... " 2354, "	"	Sept 13, 1904
Evans, Herbert	... " 1231, "	Mar 21, 1889	Sept 19, 1905
Evans, C.M.G., M.L.A., John Emrys	... " 1126, "	June, 1888	Sept 14, 1906
Evans, Thomas Henry	... Ty Rhôs, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire	Dec, 1889	Sept 13, 1904
Falck, Alfred	... Box 20, Boshof, O.R.C.	July, 1886	June 27, 1905
*Farrar, D.S.O., M.L.A., Sir George	... " 305, J'burg	"	Aug 4, 1903
Faulkner, F. M.	... (Deceased)	Aug, "	Aug 4, "
Faull, John	... Penlin View Terrace Penzance, Cornwall	July 28, 1888	Sept 23, 1903
Ferguson, Ernest William	... Box 1066, J'burg	Sept, 1889	Oct 12, 1906
Ferrar, John Edgar	... " 1135, "	June, "	Sept 14, "
Filmer, Harry J.	... " 1409, "	Sept, 1886	Sept 17, 1903
Fisher, Hubert C.	... " 665, "	Apr 11, 1889	Sept 8, "

†Fisher J. Meadows	... Box 339, J'burg	Feb, 1888	Sept 3, 1903
Flack, P. P.	... " 971, "	Aug, 1889	Mar 22, 1904
Fleischer, Spencer	... " 96, "	Feb 22, 1887	Sept 13, 1906
Fleischer, Spencer C. W.	... " 22, Benoni	Sept 8, "	Sept 6, 1904
Fletcher, Clement G.	... " 152, J'burg	1889	Sept 3, 1903
Flowers, Frank	... " 1953, "	Nov, 1888	Aug 18, "
Flowers, Walter W.	... " 4678, "	Aug 16, 1886	Aug 4, "
*Forbes, F. W.	... Rand Club, "	1886	Aug 18, "
Forbes, J. D.	... Box 289, "	Jan, 1888	Dec 8, "
Ford, Herbert James	... " 2376, "	Jan, 1889	May 31, 1904
Forrest, John	... 20, Bezuidenhout St., Troyeville	Sept, 20, 1888	July 27, 1906
Fowler, D.S.O., Chas. H.	... S.A.C., Zeerust	Nov 18, 1890	Jan 25, 1907
Fox, George C.	... Box 1961, J'burg	Sept, 1886	Sept 23, 1903
Francis, A. W.	... " 4706, "	Aug, "	Sept 3, "
Frank, W. H. B.	... " 485, "	Sept 4, 1887	Dec 8, "
Fraser, A. A.	... Bonanza G.M Co., Ltd.	Jan, 1889	Nov 29, 1904
Fraser, H. Newby, Sr.	... (Deceased)	1888	Aug 18, 1903
†Fraser, Wm. Newby	... Box 622, J'burg	June, 1887	Feb 27, 1905
Fraser, Reginald	... (Deceased)	April, 1889	Sept 23, 1903
*Fraser, W. Percy	... Box 26, J'burg	1886	Aug 4, "
Freeman, A.	... Chief Engineer, Randfontein Estates Randfontein	Nov 20, 1887	Sept 23, "
Fuller, A. W.	... Box 5086, J'burg	April, 1887	Aug 4, "
Furze, J. J.	... " 260, J'burg	Dec, 1889	Sept 23, 1903
Gabriel, Colin	... Box 478, J'burg	Nov, 1887	Mar 8, 1907
Gallwey, Arthur Payne	... Rand Club, "	June, 1890	Oct 6, 1905
Gardner, C. B.	... Box 200, "	Sept 10, 1886	Sept 23, 1903
Garland, Howard P.	... (Deceased)	Feb 6, 1887	Sept 3, "
Gau, Julius	... Box 209, J'burg	April, 1889	Aug 4, "
Geldenhuijs, Frans Eduard	... " 82, "	June, 1886	Sept 17, "
Geldenhuijs, Laurens	... " 82, "	June, "	Sept 17, "
George, Charles Coleman	... " 1934, "	Oct, 1889	July 27, 1906
George, J. W.	... " 2058, "	Sept, 1887	Aug 4, 1903
Gerrand, John	... " 1024, "	Feb. 1889	Sept 21, 1906
Gibbon, Herbert R. S.	... " 1257, "	1889	Nov 24, 1903
Gibson, T.	... " 109, "	Apr 1, 1887	Dec 8, "
Ginsberg, J. L.	... " 84, "	Jan, 1888	Aug 11, "
Glover, H.	... " 2093, "	April, 1889	Sept 20, 1904
Gluyas, Charles	... " 1122, "		Aug 4, 1903
Gluyas, R. J.	... Trevean House, 26, Karl St., Jeppes	1887	Sept 17, 1903
*Goch, George H.	... Box 163, J'burg		Aug 4, "
Godfrey, Frank S.	... " 3227, "	1889	Aug 18, "
Goldberg, Alfred	... " 5303, "	Oct, 1887	Mar 29, 1904
Goldmann, M.L.A. Richard	... " 2424, "	Mar, "	Apr 5, "
Goldsbury, W. H.	... Standard Bank, Roodepoort		Sept 20, 1904
Goodman, Julius	... Box 6525, J'burg	Oct, "	" 23, "
Goodman, Sam	...	Sept, 1886	" 13, "
Goodwin, E. M.	... Middelburg Steam Coal & Coke Co., Ltd., Witbank	June, 1888	" 17, 1903
Graumann, Harry	... Box 2115, J'burg	1886	Nov 29, 1904
Greathead, Walter H.	... " 4751, "	June, 1887	Oct 12, 1906
Green, E. H.	... " 1978, "	Jun 25, 1889	Sept 17, 1903
Greenlees, J. N.	... " 474, "		Aug 4, 1903
Greig, D. C.	... Rand Club, J'burg		Sept 13, 1904
Greville, A. C. F.	... Box 403, Pretoria	July, 1887	May 31, "

Grey, G. R.	... Box 777, J'burg	Nov. 1888	Aug 18, 1903
Griffiths, A.	... " 5834, "	Apr. 1889	May 14, 1907
Groenewald, Codnard J.	... " 3191, "	Jan. 1887	Sept 23, 1903
Hains, Henry	... Rand Club, J'burg	1888	" 20, 1904
Haines, Ernest	... Box 77, Pretoria	Jan. 1889	Oct 20, 1903
Halder, Franz Xavier	... " 1681, J'burg	1888	Sept 13, 1904
Hall, Robert E.	... " 1021, "	Aug 12, "	Aug 9, "
Hallimond, W. T.	... " 102, Fordsburg	Mar. "	" 4, 1903
Hamilton, Robert	... Stand 1236 Vrededorp	Dec. "	Nov 10, 1905
*Hanau, Carl	... Box 1455, J'burg	July 4, 1886	Aug 4, 1903
Hancock, Strangman	...	Sept. 1888	Aug 4, "
Hankin, C. L.	... Turffontein	Aug 9, 1887	Sept 3, "
Hardwick, William	... Box 1308, J'burg	May 24, 1890	Nov 24, 1905
Harmens, Hein	... " 1310, "	Nov. 1889	Oct 12, 1906
Harper, Alexander	... " 61, Ermelo	Sept 6, 1887	Jan 25, 1907
Harris, John Gerald	... " 141, J'burg	July, 1886	July 28, 1905
Harrison, W. Herbert	...	Nov. 1889	Sept 23, 1903
Harrison, John Spranger	... " 614, "	Aug. 1886	Mar 23, 1906
Harvey, Edmund R.	... " 341, "	Mar. 1887	Jan 11, 1905
Harwin, William Miles	... " 65, "	Jan. "	Sept 19, "
Haskins, H. Gore	... (Deceased)		Aug 4, 1903
Head, Edwin	... " 6431, "	Apr. "	" 16, 1904
Head, W. Beachy	... " 1146, "	May 1, 1889	Sept 13, 1904
Heath, William	... " 343, "	Mar 10, 1887	Aug 18, 1903
Heath, William George	... (Deceased)	Pioneer's Son	July 27, 1906
Hebbard, Austin	... " 98, "	Pioneer's Son	Oct 4, 1903
Hebbard, James A.	... " 98, "	Nov. 1888	Nov 10, 1904
Heiman, David	... " 646, "	Dec. "	Nov 2, 1906
Heinekey, Geo. Marshall	... Box 5434, J'burg	Sept. 1888	Aug 25, 1905
Heinekey, Gordon Patrick	... " 1091, "	Pioneer's son	" 24, 1906
Hemming, R. C.	... (Deceased)	Jan 27, 1887	Sept 8, 1903
Hemsworth, H. D.	... Sub-Native Commis- sioner, Haenertsburg, Zoutpansberg.	Sept. 1888	Dec 21, 1906
Henochsberg, J. J.	... Box 481, J'burg	Mar 28, 1889	Nov 15, 1904
Henry, Edward Barrett	... " 13, Boksburg	Nov 10, 1886	July 27, 1906
Heygate, Ralph	... Rand Club J'burg	Sept. "	Sept 3, 1903
Heymann, Joseph	... 56, Commissioner St, J'burg	Sept 18, 1889	" 17, "
Higham, James	... Box 1026, J'burg	Mar. 1887	" 17, "
Hillary, George H.	... " 619, "	Oct. "	Dec. 22, 1903
Hilner, Frank	... " 268, "	May, 1889	Feb 1, 1905
Hocking, A. E. C.	... " 67, "	Aug. 1887	Sept 13, 1904
Hocking, Edwin	... (Deceased)	Dec 1st, "	Nov 24, 1903
Hoffmann, Carl Wilhelm	... Box 54, J'burg	Dec 17, 1886	Nov 16, 1906
Hoffmann, J. P.	... (Deceased)		May 31, 1904
†Hofmeyr, Henry J.	... Box 3357, J'burg	Mar 11, 1889	Aug 18, 1903
Holford, W. George	... " 2927, "	July, 1887	Jan 11, 1905
Holman, Fred. J.	... 76, Kerk Street, J'burg	Oct. 1886	Aug 4, 1903
Holmes, J. Richard	... Box 47, J'burg	June. "	Dec 22, "
Holsworth, W. H.	... (Deceased)	May. 1887	Apr 19, 1904
*Holt, David	... Box 555, J'burg	1886	Sept 23, 1903
Hopkins, J. H.	... " 609, J'burg	May, 1890	Jan 25, 1907
Horder, J. C.	... Crown Deep G.M.Co.	Jun 21, 1889	Aug 30, 1907
Horwitch, Jacob	... c/o D. Wolff, 3 & 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.	May. 1887	" 18, 1903
Hosken, Samuel	... Box 667, J'burg	Dec. 1889	Dec 22, "
Hosken, M.L.A., William	... " 667, "	Oct. "	Aug 4, "
Hoskin, Henry Stephen	... 36, Central Road, Fordsburg.	Sept 6, 1889	June 8, 1906

Houghting, A. G. L. ... "Glenelg," Musgrave May 9, 1888 July 26, 1907
Road, Durban

Howard, Walter William
Brooke ... Box 1930, J'burg Dec 13, 1886 Aug 24, 1906
Hunter, Robert Sydney ... " 1325, " Jan 4, 1886 Sept 21, "
Hurry George ... " 1590, " Feb, 1889 Oct 4, 1904

Innes, George ... " 2178, " March, 1888 Nov 10, 1905

Jager, H. H. ... " 149, " May, 1888 Sept 17, 1903
Jarvis, J. G. ... " 383, " July, 1886 Aug 18, "
Jay, Reginald Ernest ... " 98, " Apr 21, 1889 " 24, 1906
Jeppe, Carl ... Wynberg, C.C. July, 1886 Nov 15, 1904
Jeppe, Julius ... Box 60, J'burg Aug 18, 1903
Jerome, Charles ... " 83, " Feb, 1887 " 11, "
Johns, J. Harry ... " 590, " Mar 14, 1889 " 4, "
Johnson, Edmund ... " Mar 1, 1887 Sept 23, 1904
Johnston, A. H. ... " 677, " Sept, 1887 " 17, 1903
Johnston, H. F. C. ... Rand Club Nov, 1886 " 23, "
Jolly, Harry S. ... Box 1079, J'burg Jun 13, 1889 " 3, "
Jolly, Thomas E. ... " 1079, " Feb 11, 1889 " 3, "
Jones, J. P. ... " 168, Boksburg 1886 Feb 9, 1904
Jooste, Gerald F. ... " 434, J'burg Apr 10, 1889 Sept 13, "
Jorissen, E. J. P. ... " 305, " Sept, 1889 " 21, 1906
Judell, Marcus ... Neuer Steinweg, 56, Oct, 1887 " 17, 1903
Hamburg, Germany

Kark, Victor Sais ... Box 13, J'burg Aug, 1888 Mar 23, 1903
Keenan, M. D., James ... Rand Club Feb, 1889 Dec 22, 1903
†Kent, George ... 15, Permanent Bldgs Oct, 1888 Aug 11, "
Kenyon, John ... c/o Jumpers Deep Ld, Sept, 1889 Jan 25, 1907
Johannesburg

Kidger, W. C. ... Box 2886, J'burg Jan, " Mar 22, 1904
†King, R. Philip H. ... " 365, " Sept 14, 1886 Aug 4, 1903
Kirkwood, J. C. ... " 614, " Sept, 1888 " 11, "
Klagsbrun, Saul Aaron ... " 1277, Pretoria July, 1889 May 4, 1906
Klerck William George ... " 184, Potchef' o'm June 6, 1887 May 31, 1907
Kling, S. L. ... " 2222, J'burg " Aug 4, 1903
Kneen, Richard ... " 114, " Jan, " Oct 25, 1904
Knox, E. B. J. ... (Deceased) " 1886 Aug 4, 1903
Kolbe, P. J. ... Box 1312, " May, " Sept 3, "
Kolbe, W. E. ... " 1951, " Oct, 1889 " 8, "
Krause, M.L.A., Frederick ... " 2345, " Aug, 1888 Nov 10, 1905
Edward Traugott ...
Kretzschmar, Lennox ... " 58, Springs April, 1887 Oct 7, 1903
Kruger, H. B. ... " 769, J'burg Feb, 1889 Dec 8, "
Krause, Frederick Larsen ... Ward No. 5, East 1887 Mar 23, 1906
London

Kuranda, Robert ... Box 264, J'burg Jun 24, 1886 Feb 15, 1905

Lace, J. Dale ... " 855, " 1886 Sept 6, 1904
Laird, David ... " 4022, " June, 1888 Aug 18, 1903
Lamb, H. J. ... " 1244, " Mar, 1889 " 18, "
Lambe, Geo. V. ... " 2412, " Jan, 1888 Sept 17, "
Lambe, J. J. ... " 1024, " Apr, 1889 " 8, "
Lance, M.L.A., W. F. ... " 744, " Aug 4, "
Langebrink, Andries ... " 287, " Nov, 1885 Oct 13, 1904
Langermann, M.L.A., J.W.S. ... " 253, " Mar, 1887 Jun 27, 1905
Langermann, M.L.C., Hon.
Max ... " 1365, " Jul 11, 1886 Sept 8, 1903

Lavertine, A. G.	... Castle Connell, Co., Limerick, Ireland	1886	Mar 22, 1904
Lavine, David	... Box 252, J'burg	July, 1889	Aug 11, 1905
Lavine, Samuel	... " 252, "	Dec, "	Oct 7, 1903
Lawrence, R. H.	... " 1649, "	July, 1889	Sept 13, 1906
Leake, C. H.	... " 1869, "	1888	Aug 18, 1903
Leake, E. O.	... " 81, "	1887	" 18, "
*Leonard, Hon. J. W.	... Rand Club, "		" 4, "
Leslie, Dr. George	... 78, Jeppe St., "	1888	Sept 23, "
Leslie, J. H.	... Rand Club, "		Aug 4, 1903
Lezard, Ed. Joseph	... Box 2756, "	June, 1889	Jan 12, 1904
Lezard, Ernest	... " 2756, "	Oct, 1889	" 12, "
*Liddle, Fred	... " 769, "	1888	Aug 4, 1903
Liddle, Horace S.	... " 128, "	Mar, 1889	Sept 20, 1904
Liddle, Joseph	... " 128, "	Mar, 1890	Sept 21, 1906
Liissack, Simeon	... New Stock Exchange Buildings, J'burg	Mar, 1887	Dec 22, 1903
Locke, John L.	... Premier Diamond Mine, Cullinan	1888	Dec 8, "
Loewenstein, Simon	... Frankfurtd-on-Main, Germany	Dec, 1886	Oct 6, 1905
Lomberg, Henry	... 44 Janie St., Jappes (Deceased)	June, 1887	Dec 8, 1903
Long, T. Clement	...	Sep 1, 1889	Apr 5, 1904
Loveday, M.L.A., R. K.	... Box 322, Pretoria	July, 1886	Aug 18, 1903
Lowe, E. C.	... " 1298, J'burg	Sep 16, 1887	Sept 17, "
Lubbers, Martinus W. R.	... " 1807, "	Apr 21, 1890	Sept 19, 1905
Lucas, A. Bisset	... " 7, Florida	Nov, 1886	Apr 26, "
Mann, C. S.	... " 3126, J'burg	Sep 1888	Oct 12, 1906
Manners, C. S.	... Nigel G.M. Co., Nigel	June, "	Sept 13, 1904
Manning, Arthur Hope	... Box 88, Heidelberg	Aug 21, 1887	July 28, 1905
Marquardt, H. C.	... " 102, Fordsburg	Oct 21, 1888	Aug 18, 1903
Marshall, Fred W.	... 8, Appolonia St., Troyeville	Sep, 1889	Sept 19, 1905
Marshall, Henry Brown	... Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire, Scotl'd	June, 1886	May 31, 1904
Martlew, Charles	... Chemist, Pietersburg	Dec 5, 1888	Sept 17, 1903
Marx, Charles	... Box 183, J'burg	Feb, "	Sept 17, "
Masur, Joseph F.	... " 21, Machadadorp	Sep 14, 1885	Oct 25, 1904
Mathias, Captain G. M.	... J.M.P., Florida	1887	July 27, 1906
Matterson, Charles	... Box 4612, J'burg		Aug 4, 1903
Matthews, E. Lindley	... " 1024, J'burg	Pioneer's Son	Sept 23, 1904
*Matthews, Dr. J. Wright	... Lilani Hot Sulphur Springs, Umvoti Poort, Greytown, Natal	Nov, 1888	Aug 4, 1903
Maturin, D. C.	... Box 562, J'burg	June, 1889	Aug 11, "
Mawbey, Edwin Walter	... " 558, "	Nov 8, "	Oct 6, 1905
Mayhew, Arthur M.	... Rand Club, J'burg	June, "	Sept 21, 1906
*Maynard, Major	...	May 11, 1886	Aug 4, 1903
Meikle, Arthur	... Box " 795, J'burg	Mar, 1889	Sept 8, "
Meintjes, Christian	... " 149, "	June, 1887	Mar 22, 1904
Meischke, M. C. A.	... " 1169, "	July, 1889	Apr 19, "
Melass, Percival John	... " 101, "	Jan 19, "	Mar 23, 1906
Melville, E. H. V.	... " 719, "	Oct, 1888	May 31, 1904
Melville, L. F.	... " 3466, "	Jan 27, 1886	Sept 17, 1903
Mennie, George	... 41, Catherine Avenue, Hillbrow, J'burg	Nov, 1888	Feb 15, 1907
Mennie, George A.	... 41, Catherine Avenue, Hillbrow, J'burg	Pioneer's Son	Feb 15, "
Miles, A. E.	...	Oct 15, 1886	Aug 18, 1903

Miller, R. C. Hall	... Box 367, J'burg	May, 1888	May 12, 1905
Minnaar, S. I.	... " 1500, "	June, "	Apr 26, 1904
† Mitchell, Joseph	... " 2138, "	Feb, "	Oct 6, 1905
Mitchell, W. E. C.	... " 1056, "	Oct, 1889	Aug 11, "
Moir, T. W. G.	... " 2636, "		Aug 4, 1903
* Möller, Fred J.	... " 25, "		Aug 4, "
Möller, J. M.	... (Deceased)	Feb, 1889	Sept 17, "
Morison, M. W. J.	... Honey Bird Kop Farm P.O. Westacre Junction, Rhodesia	Sep 1888	Oct 20, "
Morris, A. Ernest	... Box 1195, J'burg	Jan "	Oct 29, "
Morris, Hyman	... 147, Smit St., Hospital Hill, J'burg	May 30, 1887	May 14, 1907
Morton, Frank Willoughby	76, Ameshoff Street,	July, 1889	Oct 6, 1905
Mosenthal, Charles Fred	... Goldfields Hotel	1885	May 31, 1904
Mostert, A. M.	... Box 1954, J'burg	Sept, 1886	Aug 18, 1903
Mottram, Samuel	... President St., J'burg	Aug, 1888	Oct 6, 1905
Mudge, Geo. James	... Box 322, Durban	1887	Feb 27, "
Munro, E. R. H.	... " 684, J'burg	Feb, 1889	Sept 13, 1904
Murgatroyd, Herbert Booth	68, Park St., Jeppes	June, 1887	Oct 20, 1905
Murphy, James	... Box 5046, J'burg	July 13, 1886	Aug 24, 1906
Murray, Dr.	... " 105, "	Oct, 1888	" 4, 1903
Mackintosh, Alexander	... " 3149, "	Sept 8, 1890	Oct 6, 1905
McCowat, R. L.	... " 318, "	April, 1887	Oct 13, 1904
McEwan, Jr. William	... " 3324, "	Mar, 1889	Nov 2, 1906
McIvor, John	... " 2732, "	1887	Oct 7, 1903
McLaren, Thomas	... " 1034, "	Mar 31, 1889	June 29, 1906
McLea, John H.	... " 2412, "	Oct 26, 1886	" 17, 1903
McLea, M. K.	... " 3324, "	Sept 12, 1889	Nov 2, 1906
McMillan, F. Douglas	... " 3848, "	Sept 4, 1888	Aug 4, 1903
McNellan, James E.	... " 4998, "	"	Jan 12, 1904
Nathan, Edmund	... " 4193, "	Sept 12, 1886	May 4, 1906
Nelson, C. E.	... " 755, "	Feb, 1889	Aug 18, 1903
Nettleton, Spencer	... 45, Stock Exchange	1887	Sept 3, "
Neubauer, Paul	... Box 28, Springs	July, "	Oct 20, 1905
Nichells, John	... " 1362, J'burg	Feb, "	Sept 8, 1903
Nicolson, Alfred H.	... " 47, "	Feb, "	Sept 3, "
Nielsson, Carl Renhold	... " 2959, "	Mar 12, "	Aug 11, 1905
Niven, A. Mackie	... " 2365, "	Aug, 1888	Sept 3, 1903
Niven, Adam Y.	... " 922, "	Jun 6, 1889	Aug 4, "
Niven, J. W. C.	... " 4022, "	May, 1888	Apr 19, 1904
Noble, John Arthur	... " 1866, "	Jun 15, 1890	July 11, 1905
Norsworthy, Arthur Edward	Randfontein Estates, Randfontein	Apr, 1889	Nov 24, "
North, Alfred Ernest	... Box 4424, J'burg	Feb, 1890	Mar 2, 1906
North, W. J. R.	... " 114, Roodepoort	Sept, 1888	Sept 23, 1903
*Nourse, T. M. C.	... Rand Club	Mar, 1887	Mar 29, "
Noyce, Fred A.	... Noycedale, P.O., Nigel	Mar, 1886	Sept 23, "
Ogilvie, J. C.	... Tweefontein Colliery, P.O., Blackhill	Jan, 1889	May 31, 1907
Ogilvie, P. A.	... Box 418, J'burg	Dec 24, 1884	Sept 17, 1903
O'Brien, Charles	... Box 189, Fordsburg	Dec, 1889	Nov 2, 1906
O'Reilly, M. D., James	... Heidelberg Club, Heidelberg	May, 1889	Feb 15, 1905
Orr, Robert	... S.A. Breweries, Ltd., Port Elizabeth	Oct, 1889	Oct 6, "
Osborn, Philip B.	... Box 4181, J'burg	1888	Sept 13, 1904
Osborne, A.	... 1, Main St., Belgravia	Jan, "	Feb 9, "

Owen, O. W.	... Mines Dept, Winchester House, Johannesburg	Apr 1890	Nov 2, 1906
Paddon, G. W.	... c/o Box 365, J'burg	Sept, 1886	Mar 22, 1904
Palmer, Herbert	... 66, New Stock Exchange Buildings	1887	Sept 23, 1903
†Papenfus, H. B.	... Box 5155, J'burg	Feb, "	Sept 9, "
Parker, Edmond	... " 109, "	Mar "	Nov 29, 1904
Parker, Charles E.	... " 314, "		Aug 4, 1903
Parker, Walter E.	... " 795, "	Nov, 1889	Sept 8, 1903
Parkes, J. S.	... " 1660, "	1886	Sept 23, "
Parkin, F. W.	... " 2386, "	Dec, 1888	Sept 21, 1906
Partridge, L. U.	... " 1434, "	1885	Sept 24, "
Pascoe, John	... " 360, Krugersdorp	May 8, 1888	Sept 23, 1903
Pascoe, R. Inglis	... " 3653, J'burg	Oct 25, 1887	Sept 8, "
Paterson, Joseph,	... 115, De Korte Street, J'burg	Dec 1, "	Nov 24, "
Peacocke, A. W. H.	... Box 5700, J'burg	Jan 31, 1887	Aug 4, "
Pearce, Sidney H.	... " 149, "	Apr, 1889	Sept 23, "
Pederson, L.	... Rand Collieries, Ltd., Box 13, Brakpan	Nov 26, 1887	Sept 23, "
Peel, George	... 62, New Stock Ex- change Bldgs., J'burg	Dec, 1888	Sept 6, 1904
Pegler, Chas. Alfred	... Labour Agent, Indwe	June, 1887	Oct 4, "
Peirson, J. Waldie	... Box 561, J'burg	June, 1889	Sept 8, 1903
Pellow, F. Edwin	... " 5298, "	Nov 22, 1887	Sept 3, "
Perks, Thomas	... 7, Illovo Bldgs., J'burg	1889	Aug 4, "
Perring, C. C.	... Box 5857, J'burg	July, 1889	Aug 18, "
Perrow, Edward	... 92, Winchester House	Mar 25, 1889	May 31, 1904
Phillips, Lionel	... Box 149, J'burg	Sept, 1889	Mar 10, 1905
Pitt, Arthur A.	... " 5400, "	Pioneer'sson	Mar 22, 1904
Pitt, Colin Hamilton	... " 6, Germiston	"	Sept 13, "
Pitt, Ernest H.	... Premier Diam. Mine, Cullinan, n/r Pretoria	"	Mar 22, "
Pitt Harry T.	... Box 6, Germiston	Sept, 1886	Aug 4, 1903
†Pitt, R. G. Campbell	... " 5400, J'burg	Aug 20, 1888	Aug 4, "
Pitt, R. H.	... Postmaster, Heidelb'g	Dec 1, 1889	Sept 9, "
Pitts, John	... Box 590, J'burg	1889	Feb 9, 1904
Pollak, Otto	... " 512, "	Apr 1, 1889	Sept 8, 1903
Pope, Joseph	... " 1820, "	Apr, 1888	July 12, 1904
Pope, Richard John	... " 4, Springs	June, 1889	Sept 13, "
Pope, William Joseph	... " 67, Denver	June, "	Sept 13, "
Pope, W. T.	... " 2448, J'burg	1888	Mar 29, "
Pott, William	... Box 1146, J'burg	June, 1889	Sep 13, 1904
*Purchas, M.L.C, Hon.T.A.R.	... " 5224, "	Nov 28, 1888	Aug. 4, 1903
Quin, W. J.	... " 186, "	Mar, 1887	" 4, "
Quinn, M.L.A., J. W.	... " 1454, "	Oct. 1889	Sept. 20, 1904
Quinton, Francis J.	... " 662, "	May "	" 8, 1903
Rabinson, Woolf	... Grand Station Hotel, Jeppes	Jan. 8, 1888	May 12, 1905
Railton, E. J.	... Box 2765, J'burg	Nov. 1887	Aug. 18, 1903
Raine, Cuthbert	... " 788, "	Jan. 1888	Feb. 15, 1905
Raine, Frederick	... " 788, "	1890	" 15, "
Rainer, J. H.	... " 126, "	Mar. 10, 1889	Sept 23, 1903
Rapaport, Isidore	... " 2175, "	1887	Nov. 2, 1906
Raphaley, Siegfried	... " 5996, "	Dec. 1, 1888	Sep. 13, 1904
Rapley, W. A.	...	June 1887	Apr. 26, "

†Bathbone, Edgar P.	... Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.	April, 1889	Aug. 4, 1903
Rattray, W. G.	... P. O. Craighall	1888	" 18, "
Rees, R. G.	... Box 1217, J'burg	May 30, 1887	Sept 13, 1904
Reid, Arthur H.	... " 746, "	Nov. 1887	" 3, 1903
Reid, B. B.	... " 746, "	Mar. 1886	" 3, "
Reid, H. Austin	... " 140, "	Sept. 1889	" 17, "
Reid, Walter	... " 746, "	1889	" 3, "
Relly, Cullis	...	Jan. 1888	" 8, "
Benner, Robert	... " 1063, "	June 11, 1890	Aug 24, 1906
Ridgway, J. M.	... 228 Anderson Street	Aug 1886	" 4, 1903
Rissik, Cornelius	... Stock Ex'cng, J'burg	June 1886	Sept 13, 1906
Rivas, Francis Edward	... Box 152, Klerksdorp	Sep 12, 1887	Dec 22, 1905
Rivas, P. A.	... Bellevue, Sea Point, Cape Town	July 25, 1886	Feb 1, "
Roberts, Richard	... Box 6, Germiston	May 1, 1888	Nov 2, 1906
Robertson, Andrew R.	... Wolhuter G. M. Co.	1887	Dec 22, 1903
Rockey, W.	... Box 790, J'burg	May 5, "	Mar 22, 1904
Rogers, G. H.	... (Deceased)	Sept 1886	Oct 4, "
Rogers, H. A.	... Box 4602, J'burg	"	Aug 4, 1903
Rogers, Henry Pearson	... " 310, "	Mar 1889	" 24, 1906
Rogers, W. H.	... (Deceased)	1886	" 4, 1903
Roos, Frank H. de	... Box 515, J'burg	June 15, 1887	" 4, "
Roos, John L. de	... " 75, "	Dec 3, 1886	Sept 3, "
Rosen Barnard	... Marlborough House, Eloff Street	1887	" 23, 1904
Rosen Julius	...	May	" 23, "
Ross, J. M.	... C.S.A.R. "	Jan 1889	Aug 18, 1903
Rosettenstein, A. V.	... Box 741, J'burg	Oct 16, 1886	" 4, "
Rosettenstein, L.	... " 741, "	May 1886	Sept 23, "
Rothkugel, Jacob	... " 100, "	Aug 10, "	Aug 18, "
Roux, J. F.	... New Modderfontein G.M. Co., Benoni	June 1, 1888	Sept 6, 1904
Sandiford, Edward	... Box 2195, J'burg		Jan 12, "
Saner, C. B.	... " 1145, "		Apr 19, "
Saner, H. E.	... " 3394, "		Apr 19, "
Saner, R. B.	... " 370, "		Apr 19, "
Sasserath, I.	... Midland Hotel, Prit- chard St., J'burg	Oct, 1889	Oct 12, 1906
Schlesinger, Carl	... Box 1082, J'burg	Feb, 1890	Aug 30, 1907
Schlimmer, Frederick	... 40 Polly St., J'burg	Mar, 1889	Sept 13, 1906
Schmidt, F. E.	... Africand'r Proprietary G. Mines, Ltd, Klerksdorp	June, 1889	Sept 13, 1904
Schroder, Gustav	... Box 2406, J'burg	Feb 1, 1890	Sept 24, 1906
Schuler, C. R.	... " 4298, "		Aug 18, 1903
Schuller, Oscar H.	... " 4427, "	Nov, 1889	Sept 6, 1904
Schuller, Otto	... " 4427, "		July 12, "
Schuller, William C.	... Hauptmannsrente 12, Herdweg, Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany	Nov 25, "	Aug 11, 1905
Schuurman, Dirk J.	... Box 4390, J'burg		Sept 23, 1903
Scribbins, Alfred	... " 3737, "		Aug 18, "
Scribingeour, Richard	... " 1333, "	Aug 15, 1889	Oct 4, 1904
Seeligsohn, W. S.	... " 447, "	June, 1886	Oct 12, 1906
Sammelink, Herman	... " 1634, "	July 25, 1889	Sept 23, 1904
Shaw, W. H.	... " 455, Germiston	Oct, 1887	Nov 16, 1906
Shawe, William	... " 2977, J'burg	Apr, "	Sept 19, 1905

Shanahan, F. J.	... Stand 1163, 14th St., Vrededorp	Nov, 1886	May 14, 1907
Sheffield, George	... "Star" Office, J'burg	Feb, 1887	Oct 4, 1904
Shepherd, Percy G.	... Box 646, J'burg		Sept 23, 1903
Sherry, H. E.	... " 2119, "		Sept 17, "
Short, C. H.	... " 223, "		Sept 23, "
Simpkins, Henry William	... 80 Plein St., J'burg	Mar, 1889	Sept 19, 1905
Simpson, H. Moncrieff	... Box 1222, J'burg		May 31, 1904
Sims, C. J.	...		Sept 3, 1903
Sladden, Frank E.	... " 2844, J'burg		Sept 17, "
Smart, Edgar	... 56, East Rand		Mar 29, 1904
Smith, H. H.	... Box 596, J'burg		Sept 23, 1903
Smith, H. W.	... " 51, "		Aug 4, "
Smith, S. C. Kincaid	... " 366, "		Mar 1, 1904
Smith, V. N. H. R. Kincaid	... " 4136, "	Apr 17 1887	July 28, 1905
Smith, W. H. Warre	... (Deceased)		Aug 4, 1903
Smythe, Henry Lockhart	... 24 Klein St., Hospital Hill, J'burg	Sept 13, 1886	Dec 6, 1904
Solomon, M.L.A., Hon. Edward P.	... Box 1088, J'burg		Apr 19, "
Solomon, M.L.A., Harry	... " 1388, "		Dec 8, 1903
Solomon, H. D.	... (Deceased)	1887	Sept 17, "
Somerset, E. T.	... Box 43, J'burg		Aug 4, "
Souter, David F.	... " 1146, "	Apr 10, 1887	Aug 4, "
Southern, Charles walter	... Box 214, J'burg	Sept, 1887	June 23, 1905
Southwood, C. W.	... " 2024, "	Mar 1, "	Aug 4, 1903
Sprinz, Alphonsn	... New Stock Exchange	Aug, 1888	Sept 6, 1904
Stanton, E. H.	... Box 350, J'burg	Dec, 1887	" 23, 1903
*Stayt, Wm.	... Rand Club	1886	Aug 4, "
Steel, Archibald	... Box 824, "	Aug, 1887	Jan 12, 1904
Steel, Robert	... " 824, "	Pioneer's Son	June 27, 1905
Stenhouse, Arthur	... " 1553, "	Sept 3, 1886	Mar 2, 1906
Stevens, W. G.	... " 1184, "	Apr, 1889	Dec 21, "
Steyn, B. D. F. J.	... P.O. Florida	Nov, 1886	Aug 30, 1907
Steytler, A. Enslin	... " 197, "	Oct 1, 1887	Sept 3, 1903
Stoughton, G. K.	... Box 4978, J'burg	Jun, 1889	Aug 18, "
†Strachan, Daniel	... " 2998, "	1887	Apr 19, 1904
Strange, Harold F.	... " 2527, "	Mar, 1888	Jan 12, "
Struben, Fred P. T.	... Spitchwick Manor, Ashburton, England	1883	Mar 1, "
*Struben, W. M.	...	Jul, 1886	Aug 4, 1903
Stubbs, J. W. H.	... Randfontein Estates, Randfontein	Oct, 1889	Sept 23, "
Stucke, W. H.	... Box 2271, J'burg	May, "	June 28, 1907
Swart, J.	... " 183, "		Aug 4, 1903
Sworder, Frederick	... " 322, "	Sept, 1888	May 31, 1904
Sworder, Richard S.	... " 322, "	"	July 12, "
Symons, Arthur	... " 469, "		Sept 17, 1903
Symons, Sylvester	... C.T.O., "	Oct, 1887	Oct 6, 1905,
Tainton, Clifton T.	... Rand Club, "	1886	Sept 3, 1903
Tanner, Herbert William	... (Deceased)		Dec 22, 1905
Taylor, William	... Box 1213, J'burg	Aug. 1888	Feb 1, "
Taylor, Chas John	... " 3547, "	Feb, "	" "
Taylor, Wilfred	... " 1404, "	Jan, 1889	Dec 8, 1903
Thomas, W. Chris.	... " 837, "	Jun 8, 1887	May 31, 1904
Thompson, James	... " 312, "	Sept 25, "	Sept 17, 1903
Thorpe, Harold T. E.	... " 169, "	Pioneer's Son	Dec 22, 1905
Thorpe, John	... " 1599, "	Feb 14, 1889	Oct 6, "
Thorpe, Thos. Richard	... (Deceased)	May, 1887	Sept 8, 1903
Tilney, W. A.	... Box 3188, "	Oct, 1888	Aug 4, "

Torrente, M.	... " 1891, "	1887	Dec 6, 1904
Townsend, E. C.	... " 98, "	Oct, 1888	Sept 23, 1903
Tracey, P. W.	... " 838, "	1886	
Trembath, Henry	... The Limes, Alexandra Rd., Penzance, Cornwall, England	Aug 17, 1889	Jan 11, 1905
Tremeer, D.S.O., Maj. C.A.C.	Box 839, J'burg	Dec. 1836	
Tremlett, Horace	... " 11, "	Jun 12, "	Aug 4, 1903
Tripp, T. R.	... " 5722, "	Jul 18, 1889	Dec 22, "
Tucker, Burton	... (Deceased)	1887	Sept 3, "
Tucker, J. Burton	... Box 9, J'burg	Aug, 1887	Sept 3, 1903
Tucker, Kidger	... " 9, "	Aug, 1886	Sept 3, "
†Tucker, C.M.G., M.L.A., W. Kidger	... " 9, "	1887	Sept 8, "
Turpin, Walter Lancelot	... " 401, "	Jan, 1888	Sept 19, 1905
Tyrrell, James Henry	... " 1155, "	Dec 10, 1889	" 23, 1904
Upperton, James B.	... (Deceased)	Nov, 1887	Sept 3, 1903
Van de Ruit, A.	... Box 908, J'burg	Dec 18, 1889	Apr 19, 1904
Van den Berg, N.	... 119, Sivewright Avenue New Doornfontein	Sept, 1886	Feb 9, "
Van den Broek, A.	... Box 1500, J'burg	Jan 27, 1887	Apr 19, "
Van der Sterr, W. C.	... " 1066, "	Jan 1890	Oct 12, 1906
Van Diggelen, L. C.	... " 432, "	Nov, 1887	Jul 28, 1905
Van Diggelen, H. C.	... " 432, "	Nov, 1886	Feb 1, "
Van der Hoven, H. G.	... 38, Leyds Street, Braamfontein	1887	Aug 4, 1903
Van Hees, G.	... Box 51, Pretoria	1886	Aug 18, "
Van Hulsteyn, M.L.A., Sir Wm.	... " 46, J'burg	Aug, 1888	Sept 17, "
Van Niekerk, Dr. J.	... Rand Club, J'burg	Nov 12, 1886	Aug 18, "
Van Wijk, O. J. J.	... Box 2978, J'burg	Sept, 1886	Sept 17, "
Van Winsen, A. P. M.	... " 1741, "	Oct, 1886	Nov 15, 1904
Van Zyl, J. L.	... " 3191, "	Apr 1, 1889	Sept 13, "
Vogts, William B. M.	... " 99, "	Mar 21, 1887	Aug 4, 1903
Von Maltitz, L. J. F.	... " 722, "	Mar, 1887	Sept 17, "
Wainstein, Morris	... Box 4096, J'burg	Jul 28, 1887	Aug 30, 1907
Waitt, Douglas W.	... Standard Bank, J'burg	Mar, 1889	July 12, 1904
Waterson, David	... Box 33, Boksburg	Sept, 1886	Oct 20, 1905
Watson, P. Irving	... Box 2503, J'burg	Mar, 1887	Aug 18, 1903
Watt, James	... Battery Manager, Langlaagte Deep	Sept 1, 1888	Oct 29, "
Watt, Thomas S.	... Battery Manager, Bonanza G.M. Co.	Nov, 1886	Sept 23, "
Way, E. J.	... P.O. Benoni		Aug 4, "
†Webb, Clem D.	... Box 418, J'burg	1887	Aug 4, "
Webb, George	... (Deceased)	"	Sept 17, "
Webb, L. R.	...	1888	Sept 23, "
Webb, Thomas	... (Deceased)	1887	Sept 17, "
Webster, Edmund J.	... Box 5086, J'burg	July, 1886	Apr 5, 1904
Wellbeloved, J. H.	... " 1765, "	Apr 3, 1889	Sept 23, 1903
Wevell, James	... Ivydene, Upper High St., Worthing, Sussex, England	Dec, "	Apr 26, 1905
Wevell, John	... Box 1262, J'burg	Dec 31, 1889	Apr 26, 1905
Whelan, Thomas	... Box 1488, J'burg	Feb 2, 1888	Aug 24, 1906
Whitburn, James	... Roseland Cott, Chacewater, Cornwall	Aug, 1887	Apr 19, 1904

Wicks, Ernest John	... 11, Copthall Court, Throgmorton St., London, E.C.	Sept 1886	Feb I, 1905
Wienand, C. F.	... Box 1352, J'burg	June, 1886	Sept 8, 1903
Wilkins, George	... " 5377, "	Aug, 1888	Aug 25, 1905
Wilks, Samuel Jerrold	... " 271, "	1887	Oct 6, 1905
Williams, C. H. N.	... " 149, "	Nov, 1888	Apr 26, 1907
Williams, Ernest	... " 965, "	Nov, 1889	Sept 9, 1903
Williams, J. R.	... " 149, "	June, 1888	Sept 17, 1903
Williams, Joseph Charles...	... " 1, Fordsburg	July, 1888	Mar 23, 1906
Williams, R. St. John B	... " 106, J'burg	May, 1887	Sept 9, 1903
Williamson, Harry	... " 795, "	Jan, 1887	Sept 17, "
Wilson, Aiden D.	... " 3358, "	Mar, 1887	Aug 4, "
Wimble, Bentley S.	... " 3287, "	April, 1889	Sept 17, "
Wolff, Karl F.	... " 2690, "	1887	Aug 18, "
Woolley, J. B.	... Grand Hotel, Presi- dent St., J'burg	1887	Dec 21, 1906
Wood, Henry Norman	... " 44, J'burg	Dec 26, 1889	Apr 26, 1905
Wood, Joseph	... " 5325, "	Mar, 1890	Aug 11, "
Woodburn, M.	... " 1303, "	Dec, 1888	Oct. 4, 1904
Woodford, Ethelbert G	... " 26, "	Sept 30, 1876	Dec 8, 1903
Woods, C.	... " 1483, "	Aug, 1888	Sept 9, "
Wooldridge, Tristram	... " 311, "	Apr 7, 1889	Oct 4, 1904
Wright, C. W. S.	... " 35, "	1889	" 4, "
Young, Montagu F.	... c/o National Club, Market St., J'burg	Feb, 1887	Aug 16, "
Young, Thomas	... " 1024, J'burg	May, 1887	Dec 22, 1905
Zeffertt, Charles	... " 154, Fordsburg	Dec, 1888	July 28, 1905
Zoccola, M. A.	... 22 Rissik St., J'burg	Apr, 1888	Apr 12, 1907
Zuhlsdorff, M. L.	... Box 1738, J'burg	Sep 18, 1886	Mar 8, 1907

INDEX.

	PAGE*
Advisory Board re Permits to Asiatics	15
Album, Photographic	20
Alexander, F. C. W.	8, 62
Alterations in Constitution and Rules	20, 28, 31
Anderson, K. Dunbar	8, 61
Anniversary of opening of Witwatersrand Goldfields, Celebration of 20th	21, 35
Annual Dinner, Fourth	21, 35
Annual Dinner, Fifth	21
Annual General Meeting, Fourth	25
Appendices	25
Asiatic Law Amendment, Ordinance 1906	15
do do 1907	15
Asiatics Permits to	15
Askland's case, Mr. R. J.	16, 97
Association, Incorporation of	20
Banquet to First Transvaal Ministry	19
Battery on West Rand, First	77
Benevolent, Fund	10, 24, 26
Biographical Notes of Pioneers	55
Brodrick, Mr. W. St. John	45
Cabs and Footpaths by Chinese Coolies and Coloured persons, use of	13, 114
Capitalist and the Empire, 15th Nov., 1900	9
Celebration of 20th Anniversary of opening of Witwatersrand Goldfields	21, 35
Changes in Committee	21
Chinese Coolies	13, 16, 113
Chinese Coolies and Coloured Persons, use of Cabs and Footpaths by	13
Chinese on Electric Tramcars	16, 113
Claims for Non-payment of Licences, Forfeiture of	16, 111
Collins, R. C.	8, 71
Committee and Sub-Committees, Meetings of	21
Committee, Changes in	21
Committee, Election of	31
Conditions of Detention in Prison of Native Witnesses	13, 81
Constitution and Rules	118
Constitution and Rules, Alterations in	20, 28, 31
Constitution Committee of Enquiry	27
Council, Legislative	18
Deaths	8
Decisions in cases concerning Native Witnesses, Magistrates'	12, 88
Depression	43
Detention in Prison of Native Witnesses, Conditions of	13, 81
Dinner, Fourth Annual	21, 35
Dinner, Fifth Annual	21
Directory, First Johannesburg	9
Donations	9

Election of Committee ...	...	...	...	...	31
" " President ...	...	...	...	...	28
" " Vice-Presidents	...	...	...	...	31
Electric Tramcars, Chinese on	...	...	...	...	16, 113
Employment Sub-Committee	...	...	...	...	20
Events, Social	...	...	...	...	20
Farms acquired by Natives	...	...	...	...	11
Faulkner, F. M.	...	...	...	...	8, 65
Fees, Witnesses'	...	...	...	...	86
Fifth Annual Dinner	...	...	...	...	21
Finance	...	...	...	...	8
Financial Statement	...	...	...	...	23
Do. Benevolent Fund	...	...	...	...	24
First Battery on West Rand	...	...	...	...	77
Footpaths, Natives on	...	...	...	...	13, 94
Footpaths by Chinese Coolies and Coloured Persons, Use of Cabs	...	...	...	...	13, 114
and ...	...	...	...	...	16, 111
Forfeiture of Claims for non-payment of Licences	...	...	...	...	5
Former Presidents	...	...	...	...	5
Former Vice-Presidents	...	...	...	...	21, 35
Fourth Annual Dinner...	...	...	...	...	25
Fourth Annual General Meeting	...	...	...	...	10, 24, 26
Fund, Benevolent	...	...	...	...	25
General Meeting, Fourth Annual...	...	...	...	...	54
General Meeting, Special	...	...	...	...	21, 35
Goldfields, Celebration of 20th Anniversary of opening of Witwatersrand	...	...	...	...	9
Gold Law of Z. A. R. (1886)	...	...	...	...	9
Government Gazette	...	...	...	...	43
Government, Parliamentary	...	...	...	...	17
Grant of Responsible Government to the Transvaal	...	...	...	...	8, 72
Hancock, Edward	...	...	...	...	8
Heath, W. G.	...	...	...	...	8, 56
Hemming, R. C.	...	...	...	...	27
Illicit Liquor Traffic	...	...	...	...	20
Incorporation of Association	...	...	...	...	9
Jameson Raid, Sir H. Robinson's Proclamation <i>re</i> "Johannesburg's Birthday," 27th Sept., 1890	...	...	...	...	9
Johannesburg Directory, First	...	...	...	...	9
Johannesburg Prison	...	...	...	...	16, 97
Kearns, late Mr. W.	...	...	...	...	28
Land Tenure, Native	...	...	...	...	10
Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	18
Licences, Forfeiture of Claims for non-payment of	...	...	...	...	16, 111
Liquor Traffic, Illicit	...	...	...	...	27
List of Members as at 31st August, 1907	...	...	...	...	122
Locations, Native	...	...	...	...	11, 93
Magistrates' decisions in cases concerning natives	...	...	...	...	12, 88
Meeting, Fourth Annual General	...	...	...	...	25
Meetings of Committee and Sub-Committees	...	...	...	...	21

Meeting, Special General	54
Members as at 31st August, 1907, List of	122
Membership	7
Mining Journal	9
Ministerial Crisis, Natal	26
Ministry, Banquet to First Transvaal	19
Moller, J. M.	8, 55
"Moon" Annual, 1893	9
McNicol, James	8
Natal Ministerial Crisis	26
"Natal 'Who's who'"	9
Native Affairs, Annual Report by Commissioner for	10
NATIVE QUESTION	26, 81
Conditions of Detention in Prison of Native Witnesses	13, 81
Farms acquired by Natives	11
Illicit Liquor Traffic	27
Magistrates' Decisions in Cases concerning Natives,	12, 88
Nairobi Incident	12
Native Land Tenure	10
Native Locations	11, 93
Natives on Footpaths	13, 94
Native Unrest	27
Public Exposure of undesirable Pictures	14, 96
Relations between Whites and Natives	26
Travelling on Railways	26
Use of Cabs and Footpaths by Chinese Coolies and Coloured Persons	13, 114
Nominations to Legislative Council	18
Office-Bearers at 31st August, 1907	6
Parliament, First Transvaal	10
Parliamentary Government	43
Permits to Asiatics	15
Photographic Album	20
Pictures, Public exposure of undesirable	14, 96
"Pioneer" Scholarship, Proposed Transvaal University College	17
Pioneers, Biographical Notes of	55
Political Cartoons, "Star's"	10
Portraits, South African	9
President, Election of	28
Presidents, Former	5
"Press Annual," 1891	9
do. 1892	9
"Pretoria, the Seat of Government," 22nd November, 1890	9
Prison, Johannesburg	16, 97
Prison of Native Witnesses, Conditions of Detention in	13, 81
Prisoners awaiting trial, Treatment of	16, 104
Progressive Johannesburg, "Illustrated Review," 1895	9
Protest of Refugee Committee, 1900	9
Queen Victoria, Jubilee Address to	9
Queen Victoria's Record Reign	9
Railway Disputes	40
Railways, Travelling on	26
Relations between Whites and Natives	26
Report, Commissioner for Native Affairs' Annual	10

Report, Dundee (Scotland) Free Library Annual	...	...	10
Report, Fourth Annual	...	...	7
Report, Fourth Annual Dinner	...	...	35
Report, Transvaal Landowners' Association Annual	...	...	9
Responsible Government to the Transvaal, Grant of	...	...	17
Rules, Alterations in Constitution and	...	...	20, 28, 31
Rules, Constitution and	...	...	118
Scholarship, Proposed Transvaal University College "Pioneer"	...	...	17
Selborne, Lord	...	...	40
Sessel, A.	...	...	8
Silent Land and other Poems	...	...	9
Smoker	...	...	21, 53
Social Events	...	...	20
Sonnenberg, Isaac	...	...	8
South African Portraits	...	...	9
Special General Meeting	...	...	54
Statement Benevolent Fund, Financial	...	...	24
Statement, Financial	...	...	23
Sub-Committee, Employment	...	...	20
Sub-Committees, Meetings of Committee and	...	...	21
Tenure, Native Land	...	...	10
Traffic, Illicit Liquor	...	...	27
Tramcars, Chinese on Electric	...	...	16, 113
Transvaal, Grant of Responsible Government to the	...	...	17
Transvaal Landowners' Association, Annual Report of	...	...	9
Transvaal Ministry, Banquet to First	...	...	19
Transvaal Parliament, First	...	...	10
Transvaal University College "Pioneer" Scholarship, Proposed	...	...	17
Travelling on Railways	...	...	26
Treatment of Prisoners awaiting trial	...	...	16, 104
Twenty years after	...	...	78
Unrest, Native	...	...	...
Upperton, J. B.	...	...	8, 66
Use of Cabs and Footpaths by Chinese Coolies and Coloured Persons	...	...	13, 114
Vice-Presidents	...	...	28
Do. Election of	...	...	31
Do. Former	...	...	5
Webb, George	...	...	8
West Rand, First Battery on	...	...	77
Whites and Natives, Relations between	...	...	26
Witnesses, Conditions of Detention in Prison of Native	...	...	13
Witnesses' Fees	...	...	86
"Witwatersrand Goldfields," 1890	...	...	9
Do. 1891...	...	...	9
Witwatersrand Goldfields, Celebration of 20th Anniversary of opening of	...	...	21, 35
Wolfe, E. H.	...	...	8
Wyld's Map of Witwatersrand, 1889	...	...	9

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Executive Committee ...	Frontispiece
Menu—Fourth Annual Dinner, 29th Sept., 1906 ...	34
Fourth Annual Dinner ...	37
Mr. R. C. Hemming ...	57
Mr. K. Dunbar Anderson ...	60
Mr. F. W. Alexander ...	63
Mr. J. B. Upperton ...	67
Mr. R. C. Collins ...	70
Mr. Edward Hancock ...	73
Mr. George Webb ...	75

1900

1901

1902

1903

10/10/10

10/10/10